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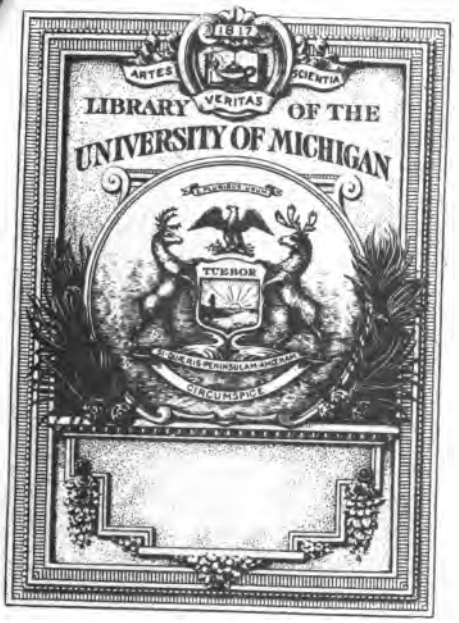

Earl of Annesley.

The STANDARD of
BONAPARTE'S INVINCIBLES

NARRATIVE

OF THE

BRITISH EXPEDITION

TO

EGYPT.

Carefully abridged from the Hiſtory of that Campaign,

BY SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

WITH A

PRELIMINARY VIEW

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH,

PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE

BRITISH FORCES.

In which the Maſſacre of the Garriſon of Jaffa,
The poiſoning the ſick and wounded in the French Hoſpital;
And the principles and conduct of BUONAPARTE,
Are further illuſtrated.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY W. CORBET, No. 57, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.

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PREFACE.

AN abridgment of the "Hiſtory of the Britiſh Expedition to Egypt, by Sir R. T. Wilſon," executed with fidelity, muſt be peculiarly intereſting at this criſis to every deſcription of Iriſhmen.

Of the original work, it is allowed, that it is not eaſy to ſpeak of it in terms adequate to its merits. Participating in many of the ſcenes he deſcribes, Sir R. Wilſon has recorded the tranſactions of the campaign in a manner highly creditable to himſelf, and honourable to the brave army of Egypt. His clear and comprehenſive relation of events ſo important to our united empire, his candid and maſterly refutation of the invidious and unmerited aſperſions of General Regnier; his bold and ſatisfactory expoſition of the principles and conduct of Napoleone Bonaparte, at a time when ſuch ſtatements,

however juſt, were become unpopular and even dangerous in the promulgation;—theſe are trophies indeed worthy the ſoldier, the patriot and the gentleman. To ſuch a mind, the Editor truſts that this publication, intended to place a correct delineation of his Hiſtory within the reach of the great majority of his countrymen, cannot prove unacceptable.

This is an Hiſtory, as every reader muſt feel, comprehending the triumph of juſtice, generoſity, valour and humanity over rapine, luſt, oppreſſion and cruelty. What Iriſhman, worthy the name, can contemplate without pride the atchievements of his fellow-ſubjects over thoſe modern barbarians, who, without the colour of a pretext to juſtify their enmity, made war upon an unoffending people, ravaging their country with fire and ſword, in a manner repugnant to all the acknowleged principles of civilized nations—and according to our hiſtorian, whoſe aſſertion is not to be ſuſpected, "VIOLATING THEIR WOMEN IN EVERY PLACE."

A

PRELIMINARY VIEW

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH.

ALL the preparations for this expedition having been completed, Toulon was appointed as the place of rendezvous. Thither Buonaparte repaired, and on the morning of May 20, 1798, the wind being at north-eaſt, each veſſel took its poſition in the order of ſailing, and the voyage commenced. Buonaparte ſailed on board Admiral Bruy's ſhip, L'Orient. The fleet extended a league, and the ſemi circle formed by the convoy, covered not leſs than ſix times that ſpace.

Previous to their ſailing, Buonaparte took care to encourage his troops and prepare them for the dangers they were to encounter. Excluſive of the extraordinary advantages they were encouraged to believe their deſtination enſured, Buonaparte pledged himſelf to obtain for each ſoldier, a permaneht proviſion, *on his return*, of ſix acres of land.

On the morning of the 9th of June, the fleet came within ſight of Malta, which was inveſted the next day. The magnanimous ſpirit of this proud iſland was no more. French principles and French gold left not a trace of that heroiſm which once rendered Malta illuſtrious, and compelled in 1565, the emperor Solyman, after one of the moſt

memorable ſieges on record, in which he loſt 24,000 men, to abandon it as hopeleſs.

The Spaniſh and the French Knights, on the approach of Buonaparte, manifeſted a degeneracy of mind, and corruption of principle, the moſt ignominious—they refuſed to fight; while incendiaries in the pay of France, reviled the government, and applauded the generoſity of the great nation, which was repreſented to have ſent this armament, from the moſt diſintereſted motives, to eſtabliſh among them freedom, equality, and happineſs. Thus Malta became an eaſy conqueſt, and was immediately plundered by Buonaparte, who placed a garriſon in it of 4000 men, and proceeded on his voyage.

June 20th, two days after he ſailed from Malta, Buonaparte had a proclamation diſperſed through the fleet, in which for the firſt time, he diſcloſed its deſtination, and avowed that its principal object was to humble the naval power of England. "You are going," ſaid he, "*to live** *with Mahometans*, the firſt article of whoſe creed is, *there is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet*. DO NOT CONTRADICT THEM. Act with them as you ſhould with the Jews, and with the Italians. Treat their Muftis and Imans with reſpect as you did the Rabbis and Biſhops. You muſt act with the ſame ſpirit of toleration towards the ceremonies preſcribed by the Koran, that you did to the Synagogues and the convents—to the religion of Moſes and of Jeſus Chriſt. The Roman legions protected all religions!"

On the 24th June, a thick fog preſerved this en-

* Alas! he would have been a better *prophet*, had he ſaid they were *going to die*. He promiſed each ſoldier at Toulon, ſix acres of land *on his return*, and now he gives him to underſtand he is doomed to colonize Egypt, by way of humbling Great Britain, and never more to return to the boſom of his country. It is worthy of remark, that of the few ſoldiers who returned to France from this expedition, not one of them received a ſingle acre of the *land of promiſe*.

tire

tire armament from inevitable deſtruction, as the Britiſh fleet then in queſt of them, was at no greater diſtance than ſix leagues, ſteering in a weſtern direction.

On the 30th, the French arrived at Alexandria. An immediate debarkation was ordered, which in conſequence of a high wind and ſea, as well as the darkneſs of the night, was not effected without immenſe difficulty, and the loſs of many lives.

All the great Civilians of the world are agreed that *defence*, *recovery*, *revenge*, conſtitute the three juſt cauſes of war. If Alexander was called a *robber* by Seneca, for making war upon the Perſians, without one of thoſe cauſes to juſtify his hoſtility, what can philoſophy urge in behalf of Buonaparte? "We reſtrain (ſays the ſame moraliſt) ſingle murders, why then indulge in the glorious wickedneſs of ſlaughtering nations?"

Early the next morning Buonaparte commenced his operations. He did not think it prudent to ſummon Alexandria; it appeared to him neceſſary at the firſt onſet to ſtrike a terror which might accompany his arms through the country. The city preſented but a feeble reſiſtance—it was carried in a ſhort time with terrible ſlaughter. In ſcaling the ramparts, the French had loſt 200 men, which exaſperated them to ſuch a degree, that for four hours after they got poſſeſſion of the city, the work of blood did not ceaſe. At length their fury ſubſided, and the ſurviving Imans, Sheiks and Cadis, having promiſed obedience to the new authority, Buonaparte iſſued a proclamation, which he had prepared for the purpoſe in the language of the country, and of which the following is a faithful extract:—

"In the name of God gracious and merciful. There is no God but God; he has no ſon or aſſociate in his kingdom.

"Inhabitants of Egypt! When the Beys tell you the French are come to deſtroy your religion believe them not; it is an abſolute falſhood. Anſwer

ſwer thoſe deceivers, that they are only come to reſcue *the rights of the poor* from the hands of *their tyrants*;* and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and honour the Prophet [Mahomet] and his holy Koran.

" The French are true Muſſulmen. Not long ſince they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Popes,† who excited the Chriſtians againſt

* It has been the uniform object of the French to ſet the poor againſt the rich wherever they went. War with the Mamelukes—peace with the Arabs—the ſame thing was ſaid in Holland, the Netherlands, and Italy.—War with palaces —peace with cottages! By this means they divided the phyſical force of each country they invaded, and ſucceeded in their enormous career of plunder and deſolation. Buonaparte ſays no more here to the Egyptians, than Dumourier ſaid in 1793, to the Dutch. " Batavians! it is not againſt you that the French nation has declared war: Friends to all nations, ſhe has only for her enemies all tyrants. We enter Holland as friends to the Dutch, and as irreconcileable enemies to the Houſe of Orange." Dumourier, however, in a few days afterwards wrote a letter to the adminiſtrators and municipal officers of Antwerp, in which he threatened to ſend them priſoners to Liſle, if they did not in a few days fill up a loan of 1,200,000 florins. Thus have their profeſſions and performances invariably *correſponded*. But without ſuch treachery future ages would be inſtructed by the hiſtory of their invaſions; they would learn that the fall of palaces involves that of the cottages, as the peaſantry of the Netherlands, Holland, Italy, &c. have moſt lamentably experienced.

† What a ſmooth impoſtor!—The following is an extract of a letter which he ſent to the Pope from his head quarters at Tolentino, the year before:—

" Moſt Holy Father!

" I ought to thank your Holineſs for the obliging things contained in the letter you have taken the trouble to write to me. I felicitate myſelf in having been able to contribute to your *perſonal ſafety*.—All Europe is acquainted with your pacific inclinations and conciliatory virtues.

" I ſend my Aid-de-Camp to expreſs to your Holineſs the perfect eſteem and veneration I have for your perſon, and to entreat you to confide in the deſire which I have to give you, on every occaſion, proofs of my reſpect and veneration."

Now all the *obliging things* the Pope ſaid of him amounted to no more than a hope, that he would regulate his conduct by

againſt the profeſſors of Iſlam [the Mahometan religion.] Afterwards they directed their courſe to Malta, and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the Muſſulmen.

"The French have at all times been the true and ſincere friends of the Grand Seignor (whoſe deſigns may God accompliſh) and the enemies of his enemies.—May the empire of the Sultan therefore be eternal! but may the Beys of Egypt, our oppoſers, be trodden in the duſt and annihilated.

"Thrice happy are thoſe that are for us!—they ſhall proſper in their rank and fortune. Happy thoſe that are neuter!—they will have time to become acquainted with us, and they will come to our ſide. Thrice wretched thoſe that ſhall arm for the Mamelukes, and fight againſt us! For them there ſhall be no deliverance, nor ſhall any trace of them remain.

"May the Supreme God mke the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal; pour forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the deſtiny of the Egyptian nation.*

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

After

by the maxims of civilized nations. In this hope, however, the unhappy Pontiff was miſerably deceived. He was not only robbed of his temporal authority, but of his temporal property alſo, even to the fiſherman's ring. But this was not all; while officiating in his chapel, he was treacherouſly dethroned, and the next day tranſported, like a malefactor, to Sienna; from thence he was ſent to the charter-houſe at Florence; then to Parma, then to Turno, then to Briancon, and laſt of all to Valence, where death kindly put a period to his ſorrows and his ſufferings, in Aug. 1799. He was buried without any particular ceremony, and quick-lime thrown into the grave to deſtroy his remains. This was Buonaparte's regard to his *perſonal ſafety!* this the good faith with which he regarded his promiſes—the *Punica fides*—entailing woe and deſtruction to thoſe to whom they are made, and have not arms in their hands.

* Impious fool! thus to invoke that God, who by his prophet Ezekiel, 26, 15, pronounced "Egypt ſhall be the baſeſt

of

After the publication of this proclamation which for unprincipled hypocriſy nothing has ever exceeded, nor can poſſibly exceed, General Menou was ſent againſt Roſetta. This *philoſophical* ſoldier, not thinking the proclamation went far enough, renounced in ſome time afterwards the crucified Jesus in the moſt public manner, and made open profeſſion of the Mahometan faith. Buonaparte left a garriſon in Alexandria, and proceeded on the 7th July by Demenhur to Rahmanieh, where Menou joined him, having accompliſhed the object of his miſſion. The French flotilla in the mean time was proceeding up the Nile.

Murad Bey, at the head of 4000 Mamelukes, moſt ſumptuouſly and efficiently appointed, poſted himſelf at Embabeh, to oppoſe the progreſs of the French. Buonaparte with intent to ſtorm their trenches, marched towards this village; the Mamelukes however did not wait for his approach—they advanced to meet him, and attacked at the ſame moment both wings of his army with their characteriſtic impetuoſity. The French received them with a well directed fire, and they were compelled to retreat to their trenches, which were ſhortly after forced. Prodigies of valour were performed in vain by 500 Mamelukes and as many Fellahs, or huſbandmen, but they were overpowered by numbers and ſuperior tactics. They attempted a retreat which however was cut off, and not an individual received quarter, the French ſoldiery being impreſſed with the policy of ſtriking terror. Denon, the *protegee* and panegyriſt of Buonaparte, adverting to this, ſays "it was no

of kingdoms." How awfully that ſentence is fulfilled we have the united authorities of Regnier, Denon, Sir R. Wilſon, &c &c. Shecky, the French adjutant general ſays, "This is the country of miſery—its inhabitants are ſavages, who have in every reſpect incurred the diſgrace of nature."

longer

longer a battle but a maſſacre."* All the artillery, baggage, &c. fell into the hands of the French.

Murad Bey retreated, and was purſued to Gaza. The principle inhabitants of Cairo advanced to meet Buonaparte to whom they offered poſſeſſion of that city, where he eſtabliſhed his head quarters, on the 23d July. He made every profeſſion that could lead to conciliate the natives to their deſtiny, at the ſame time that he appears never to have loſt ſight of his favourite ſyſtem of terror, for where any reſiſtance was made, as Denon confeſſes "the military burned every thing that would take fire."

The exactions of the French in Cairo, were felt by the inhabitants ten-fold heavier than the injuſtice and oppreſſion of the Mamelukes whoſe return they ardently wiſhed for. "You regret (ſaid the French) your tyrants, becauſe you are now called on to pay your liberators." No eloquence, however, could remove the deadly hatred inſpired by the cruelties of the French ſoldiery; aſſaſſinations were common, and frequently effected with extraordinary ingenuity. General Dupuis while on a reconnoitring party, was ſtruck with a knife faſtened in the end of a ſtick and thrown from a window; it cut the artery of his arm, and he died in a few minutes. Thoſe exceſſes were followed by a terrible retaliation, which ſtill widened the reſentment of the natives, although it induced more caution in its diſplay.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, Lord Nelſon obtained a moſt ſignal victory over the French fleet, off the mouth of the Nile. In this battle the L'Orient, on board of which Admiral Bruys was previouſly killed, was blown up, with all the ill-acquired plunder of Malta, and 1000 men. How unlike the infidel revolutioniſts of France did the Britiſh admiral detail the particulars of that glorious day.

* See a tranſlation of *Denon's Travels in Egypt*, publiſhed by J. Shea, 42, College-green, part I. page 29.—We recommend the peruſal of this work to the admirers of *French humanity*; it ſells for 7s. 7d. and comprehends all that is intereſting to the bulk of readers in the original which ſells for 20 guineas.

"ALMIGHTY

"ALMIGHTY GOD (ſaid he) has bleſſed his Majeſty's arms by a great victory." Buonaparte, in his diſpatches to the Directory, threw the odium of this defeat, in an oblique manner, upon the French admiral. "I believed (ſaid he) to the 24th July, that the admiral had either ſailed for Corfu, or entered the port of Alexandria." To his ſhame and confuſion however, his letter to the gallant but unfortunate Bruys, dated the 27th July, was preſerved—it concludes thus—"The inſtant you have informed me of what you have done, and in what ſituation you are, you ſhall receive further orders from me, reſpecting what you have yet to do."

On the 25th of Auguſt, General Deſaix, was ordered to purſue the intrepid Murad Bey, and complete the conqueſt of Upper Egypt. At Benaſeh he captured their convoy, and afterwards purſued them to Suit. In paſſing the Deſert he came within four miles of Murad Bey, by whom his rear guard was much harraſſed. From a riſing ground the French officers could diſtinguiſh the perſon of the Bey, blazing in jewels, and exhibiting all the magnificence of eaſtern grandeur. A ſharp action enſued, in which the Mamelukes diſplayed their accuſtomed energy and heroiſm. In a few days after this a regular engagement took place, in which Murad diſplayed talents and fortitude which his enemies could not but admire. With the moſt ſurpriſing dexterity the Mamelukes repeatedly charged, and though repelled by muſquetry with great ſlaughter, they wheeled as if to fly, and ſuddenly returning, endeavoured to break the lines of the infantry, whoſe muſkets were hacked by their ſabres. The French ſuffered ſeverely, and a maſked battery opened on them, which ſwept away at each diſcharge a number of their ſoldiers, till their grenadiers ruſhing on, carried it with the bayonet, when the Mamelukes retreated.

General Deſaix now carried fire and ſword through all the villages around him, levying according

cording to the uſual cuſtom of the French, contributions to the extent of his power and the capacity of the inhabitants. He afterwards marched back to Cairo with his booty, whence he returned on the 9th December, conſiderably reinforced. He purſued his route on the 16th towards Upper Egypt. While the army delayed at Meniel-Guidi, the following circumſtance occurred, as is related by Denon. "A criminal was brought before Deſaix —here is a robber was the cry—he ſtole two muſkets. A beautiful boy, twelve years old, was brought forward; he had received a large wound from a ſabre in his arm—he looked at it without emotion. He was aſked if he had any parents. He replied only a mother very poor and blind. He was threatened with inſtant death if he did not confeſs who ſent him to ſteal the arms, to which he replied, nobody ſent me—God alone inſpired me. And laying his cap at the feet of the general, he cried, Here is my head cut it off! Poor little wretch, ſaid the general, let him be diſcharged." As he did not, however, order his wound to be dreſſed, it would have been greater mercy, perhaps, to have ordered the unhappy child to be ſhot.

The miſery brought down on the villages by the Mamelukes on the one hand, and the French on the other, it is impoſſible to conceive. The wretched inhabitants were plundered over and over again, and multitudes of them ſlaughtered on the moſt trivial pretences. If there be any men ſo credulous as to think lightly of the dangers to which the population of a country, invaded by French ſoldiers, would be expoſed, let them reflect upon the following paſſages from the work of Denon, before mentioned. "To keep the enemy at a diſtance, it was deemed neceſſary to famiſh the country." Part II page 1. "We who boaſted of being more juſt than the Mamelukes, committed almoſt inceſſantly many iniquities; the difficulty of diſtinguiſhing our enemies cauſed us

to kill innocent country people every day; the ſoldiers ſent to diſcover them, miſtook caravans of poor merchants for Mekhans, and ſhot ſeveral of their party, pillaged their cargoes, and exchanged their camels for ſuch of ours as were wounded, before they could diſcover their miſtake or do them juſtice. The deſtiny of the inhabitants, for whoſe welfare we arrived in Egypt, was not to be preferred: at our approach they were ſcared from their houſes; when they returned, after we marched forward, they found nothing but the mud of which their walls were compoſed. Utenſils, ploughs, doors, roofs, all had ſerved to make a fire for our ſoup; their pots were cracked, their corn, chickens and pigeons, eaten; nothing was left but the dead bodies of the dogs who had attempted to defend the property of their maſters. If we halted in their villages, we ſummoned the wretched people to return to them, under pain of being regarded as rebels; and when they ſubmitted to ſuch menaces, and diſcharged the miri, it happened that not unfrequently their large number was taken for an hoſtile band, their ſticks for arms, and that before any explanation could be had, vollies from their riflemen and patroles, made many of them bite the duſt. If they remained among us, paid the miri, and ſupplied all the wants of the army, they need not take up their abode in the Deſert; they ſaw their proviſions eaten, and might eat their ſhare; they preſerved a part of their doors, ſold their eggs to the ſoldiers, and had perhaps only a few of their wives and daughters violated." Page 43, and 44. The ſame author furniſhes us with a remarkable inſtance of the *dexterity* of the French ſoldiery in ſweeping whole towns from the face of the earth, as well as of the trifling cauſes which were deemed ſufficient to devote their population to an indiſcriminate maſſacre. "Beneadi, a conſiderable village, two miles in length, on the border of the Deſert, containing

taining 12,000 inhabitants, called in the Arabic. To this village General Davouſt was ſent with the cavalry; our tranquility required the deſtruction of the vulcano, by which it was inceſſantly threatened. The village was therefore given to the ardor with which its booty inſpired the ſoldiers, and it DISAPPEARED IN AN INSTANT!—In the booty was an immenſe number of women; the firſt to whom they fell by lot diſpoſed of them to great advantage; but at each change they doubled in price. They all modeſtly followed with an impaſſible reſignation, thoſe to whom they were one after another adjudged, till at length their father, their huſband, or their antient maſter, came to buy them of their *latter lovers*, at a price much exceeding that which they had given." Page 63.*

The Porte having concluded an alliance with England and Ruſſia, and Buonaparte apprehending that preparations were making in Syria, for an expedition againſt him, determined on marching

* What Britiſh or Iriſh heart can contemplate thoſe paſſages, without being filled with indignation and horror! Committed with ſuch an enemy, breathing againſt our empire the conſuming words "*delenda eſt Carthago*," how imperative is it upon us to bring all our reſources into action, and employ all our men and all our money, in defence of all that can be dear to civilized man! Threatened with invaſion by an army, whoſe ranks contain all that is impious, all that is rapacious, all that is laſcivious, all that is murderous—let us parallel our exertions with the dangers we have to encounter, and look them boldly in the face. Thoſe who have wives and daughters do not deſerve them if they do not ſtand forward in defence of their honour—thoſe who have property, know what chance they ſtand, invaded by republican Frenchmen—and thoſe who have no other property than their perſonal induſtry, and that conſtitution which is their birth-right and their pride—which deals even-handed juſtice to the peer and the peaſant—all are equally intereſted. The practicability of an invaſion under all the circumſtances that are againſt it, is extremely improbable; but as it is within the range of poſſibility it is the duty of every man, high and low, to form a cloſe union in the common cauſe of repelling ſuch a dreadful calamity.

thither, rather than wait the danger in Egypt. Proviſions and ſtores were forwarded by the lake Menzales, and three frigates with artillery were ordered to cruiſe off Jaffa. The army marched in four diviſions, two of which joined at Cathich the 4th of Feb. 1799, whence they marched to El-Arich, which was carried by aſſault, and the fatal injunction of *ſtriking terror* but too implicitly obſerved. A corps of Mameluke cavalry which arrived with proviſions for the fortreſs of this village, which ſtill held out, were attacked in the night by the French, and the entire cut in pieces. Horſes, camels, proviſions, all fell into the hands of the victors. The fortreſs ſhortly after ſurrendered.

The French now marched towards Gaza, where they arrived on the 25th of February, after ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes with Abdallah Baſhaw, who with a powerful army continued to harraſs them as they advanced. In Gaza they obtained a ſeaſonable ſupply of proviſions, and in great abundance. On the 29th they proceeded towards Jaffa. The city was defended by ſtrong towers and refuſed to ſurrender. A practical breach was ſoon made, and notwithſtanding the courageous reſiſtance of the garriſon the city was taken. The uſual method of *ſtriking terror* was immediately recurred to, and the ſtreets ſoon flowed with blood. It was the wiſh of Buonaparte to put all the garriſon to the ſword; but the greater part threw away their arms and fled into the Moſques, calling for mercy, which in this inſtance the French ſoldiery granted.*

A digreſſion here becomes in ſome meaſure indiſpenſible. Sir Robert Wilſon's work—a faithful abridgment of which will be found in the following pages—attracted the public attention very naturally. It ſoon reached the hand of the Firſt

* For the cold and cruel conduct of Buonaparte here, ſee pages 45, 46, 47 and 48 of the following work.

Conſul

Conſul, who was enraged to find his conduct at Jaffa ſo freely detailed. But how does he undertake to diſprove Sir Robert's aſſertions?—Had he any good ground upon which he could venture his vindication, there was nothing eaſier than an inveſtigation of their truth or falſhood. He might for the cold blooded maſſacre imputed to him, have referred for his innocence, to all the officers and privates of Bonn's diviſion, to whom this butchery was delegated; and for the poiſoning of the ſick and wounded troops, whom he ſeduced to the burning plains of Egypt by calling them, "fellow ſoldiers!—heroes of Lodi! conquerors of Italy!" he might have appealed to the phyſician alluded to, or to the members of the Inſtitute, who ſat at Cairo, and whoſe minutes he ſuppreſſed. Why not produce the regiſter of the mortality of the hoſpital? If innocent, he owed it to himſelf to make his innocence appear—if guilty, his beſt policy was to evade enquiry. The wounded feelings of an injured man, under an impeachment ſo bloody and atrocious, would urge in the very firſt inſtance to appeal to the witneſſes of his conduct. But inſtead of this, he craftily attempted to ſmother all diſcuſſion on the ſubject. He ordered his ambaſſador at the court of London, General Andreoſſi, to demand of the Britiſh Government the extinction of the liberty of the preſs—the palladium of our liberty. Was it not enough for this upſtart tyrant, to make way for whom the jacobins of France dragged the beſt and mildeſt king that ever governed them to a ſcaffold, to have annihilated in his own territories the liberty of the preſs with the liberty of ſpeech, but muſt he alſo attempt to degrade us to the condition of his ſlaves? Spirit of our fathers, is ſuch interference to be tamely borne! A time there was when ſuch an inſult would be deemed an act of hoſtility, and followed by a declaration of war. But moderation in our days is more neceſſary than

formerly, ſince French treachery has become more dangerous than French arms; the incendiaries amongſt us in their pay, ſhould be left as deſtitute as poſſible of all plauſible pretences to divert the public mind from unanimity and co-operation, ſo eſſential at this time for our exiſtence as a free people. General Andreoſſi by order of the Firſt Conſul, made the following communication, which is at once inſolent and eccentric to the Britiſh government:—

"A Colonel in the Engliſh army has publiſhed a work in England, filled with the moſt atrocious and diſguſting calumnies againſt the French army and its General. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which Colonel Sebaſtiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and a reparation which the French army had a right to expect." And he requires and demands, "that his Majeſty will adopt the moſt effectual meaſures to put a ſtop to the unbecoming and ſeditious publications, with which the newſpapers and other writings printed in England are filled."

What was the anſwer of our gracious ſovereign, who has been diſtinguiſhed through his whole reign for a ſcrupulous attention to the conſtitutional privileges of his people!—"*No repreſentation—no menace from any foreign power, ſhould induce his Majeſty to make any conceſſions in the ſmalleſt degree dangerous to the liberty of the preſs, as ſecured by the conſtitution—a liberty juſtly dear to all his ſubjects.*"

This is a curious way indeed for the Firſt Conſul to do away the dreadful accuſation ſo ſolemnly preferred againſt him by a man of honour, and his ſuperior in life until he became diſtinguiſhed by the demon of revolution. Why in preference to all the gentlemen who accompanied him to Jaffa, was this *Miſſionary Extraordinary* ſelected for the vindication of his Conſular Majeſty? Can he ſeriouſly think the publication of Sebaſtiani's report a *refutation*

a *refutation* of ſuch a charge, or a *reparation*, if unfounded? No, ſuch a concluſion would be unnatural. The conduct, therefore of Buonaparte, is not the conduct of an innocent man, and his illuſory windings and ſubterfuges will avail him no more than the authoritative mandate of Lady Macbeth—"Out, damn'd ſpot! out, I ſay." Alas! with what greater force may he exclaim—

"Can all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
"Clean from my hand! No, this my hand will rather
"The multitudinous ſea incarnadine,
"Making the green one red."

Colonel Sebaſtiani's letter* is written in the true cervantic ſtyle, and although the Firſt Conſul refers

* The following is a copious extract from this moſt extraordinary report. The inſinuation againſt General Stuart muſt excite deteſtation, and convince us that the writer is intitled to very little credit. Many circumſtances which he relates are wholly untrue, and many others greatly exaggerated. After reading this can we be ſurprized at *Commercial Agents* having been ſent to Ireland, to take ſoundings of our coaſts, and plans of our harbours? This report appeared in the Moniteur, Jan. 30, 1803.

"On the 16th of September I embarked at Toulon on board the Cornelie; and on the 30th I arrived at Tripoli. I immediately wrote to Baron Cederſtrum, the Swediſh Rear-Admiral, as well as to the Miniſter of the Pacha, to offer them my mediation to terminate the differences exiſting between the Swediſh court and the Regency. My mediation was accepted.—On the 1ſt of October I was preſented with much pomp to the Pacha, who received me in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner. The exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace took place, and the Italian republic was formally acknowledged. I cauſed its flag to be hoiſted on the Commiſſarial houſe of France, and it was ſaluted by the frigate and the place with 21 guns.—It was not without difficulty that the Pacha conſented to acknowledge that Republic. He feared that all Italy was comprized in this new Republic, and that, in conſequence, he would be obliged to reſpect indiſcriminately all the ſhips of commerce of that part of Europe;—this would deſtroy his marine. I gave him

fers to it *ſo ſeriouſly*, contenting himſelf with it as a vindication of his innocence, yet it does not contain a ſingle line tending in the remoteſt degree to refute

him the neceſſary explanations, and particularly thoſe which related to the object of his apprehenſions, and he replied to me, 'Certainly I wiſh to be at peace with the Italian Republic, without too much injuring my intereſt: but if it were ſtill more difficult, I would do it, ſince the great Buonaparte deſires it'—The Pacha of Tripoli is a brave and enterpriſing man, the friend of France. The Engliſh have furniſhed ſuccours to his brother, who is at preſent at Derne, without means or credit His plan is, to raiſe the country againſt the Bey. The political and adminiſtrative affairs of the Regency are conducted by Seid-Muhammed-el-Deghais, Miniſter of the Pacha. This man is full of ſagacity, and has even notions of European politics. He has been in France, and preſerves for our country a predominant ſentiment of affection On the 2d of October I ſet out from Tripoli, and on the 14th arrived at Alexandria: the ſame day I waited upon General Stuart, commandant of the Engliſh forces by land and ſea. I communicated to him the order of the Miniſter for foreign affairs, which enjoined me to proceed to Alexandria, and if the Engliſh ſtill occupied that place, to demand a ſpeedy evacuation, and the execution of the treaty of Amiens. Gen. Stuart then told me, that the evacuation of the place would ſhortly be effected; but ſeeing that I inſiſted, and that I deſired an anſwer leſs vague, he declared to me, that he had no orders from his Court to quit Alexandria, and that he even believed he ſhould paſs the winter there. General Stuart is a man of *mediocre* talents: he has for his Aid-de-Camp a French emigrant, called the Chevalier de Sades, a man of talent, and an enemy of France, who has much influence over the General. I went the ſame day to ſee Khourchid-Ahmid, the Pacha of Alexandria and the Captain Bey, commander of the forces of the Ottoman Porte After the cuſtomary compliments, and ſome language agreeable to the Sublime Porte, I announced to them, that the Agents of French commerce would aſſemble in Egypt. This communication gave them the greateſt pleaſure, and they did not conceal that they ſaw with grief the ſtay of the Engliſh in that country I told them, that their ſtay could not be much longer, and that the general peace left no doubt of their approaching departure. On the 17th I viſited the Cheik El-Meſſiry. The ſame day I alſo viſited the Cheik Ibrahim Mufti. On the 18th I viſited the Coupure du Khalidj

refute one ſentence that has been written by Sir Robert Wilſon. Another thing deſerves notice, as manifeſting how indirect the conduct of the Firſt

Khalidj, which has formed the Lake Mareotis. 'On the 20th, I ſet out for Cairo, eſcorted by two Turkiſh officers, and ſix French ſoldiers, whom I had taken on board the frigate, but contrary winds obliged me to return to the port. The next day I was at Aboukir, where I paſſed the night. I profited by this opportunity to viſit the fort, which is in a very ruined ſtate. On the 22d I arrived at Roſetta, after having viſited the fort Julien; I ſaw the ſame day Oſman, Aga, and Duvanny of the town, as well as all the chriſtians who reſide there. The 23d I was at Faone, where I viſited the commandant of the place, the Cadi, and the Cheiks; I received from the latter, and from all thoſe whom I entertained, proteſtations of attachment to the Firſt Conſul. I paſſed the next day at Rahmanie, where I viſited the Chiek Muhammed Abou-Aly; the fort of the town is almoſt entirely deſtroyed. I viſited on the 25th, at Menouf, the Cheik Abdin, whom the Firſt Conſul had appointed Cadi. The other Cheiks of that town who came to viſit me, held the ſame language as thoſe of Faone. I ſaid to them. 'The firſt Conſul loves your country much, he ſpeaks of it often; he intereſts himſelf in your happineſs; he did not forget you, and recommended you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country will feel the intereſt which he takes, and the recollection which he has preſerved of the poor Cheiks of Egypt.' The two forts of Menouf are deſtroyed. I arrived the ſame day at Boulak. Having arrived at the Pacha's of Cairo, I ſaid to him, 'Peace has been concluded between the French Republic and the Sublime Porte; the ancient relations of amity and commerce have been re-eſtabliſhed, and I am charged by the great Conſul Buonaparte, to aſſure you of his benevolence, and to announce to you the arrival of commiſſaries of the French commerce in Egypt. The Firſt Conſul takes in you, and the country which you govern, a very lively intereſt, and deſires to contribute to your happineſs; he has charged me therefore to offer you his mediation, in order to make peace between you and the Beys.' I informed him that I intended to viſit the different Cheiks of Cairo, and alſo Madame Murad Bey, and to inſpect the environs and fortifications of the city. The ſame day I commenced my viſits, beginning with the Cheik Abdallah-el-Cheſcanoi, of the great Moſque. As I was expected by him, he had aſſembled a conſiderable num-

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Firſt Conſul is—he made Sir Robert Wilſon's book the pretence for Sabaſtiani's report, and the ground of accuſation againſt our government—obſerving

ber of Chicks. The converſation turned upon the intereſt which the Firſt Conſul took in Egypt, on his power, his glory, and on his eſteem and benevolence for the learned Cheiks of Cairo. He muſt have been a witneſs like myſelf to the Enthuſiaſm excited at the view of the portrait of the Firſt Conſul, to form an idea of the exaltation of their ſentiments. I have given it to all the principal Chicks of Cairo, and of the towns where I have travelled.—On the 28th I invited the Chick-Omar El-Berky, prince of the Shrifs: he was ill, and I ſaw only his ſon.—The Cheik Suleiman El-Fargoumy, received me with much friendſhip, and aſſured me of his boundleſs admiration for the Firſt Conſul.—The citizens Joubert and Beye have certified to me that the inhabitants of Cairo never teſtified ſo much attachment to France as on my arrival.—When we paſs along the ſtreets, every body ſalutes us. Their aſtrologers make predictions every day as to what concerns the Firſt Conſul.—On the 29th I went to viſit Madame Murad Bey: her indendant had already prayed of me that I would grant her an interview. I informed her, that the Firſt Conſul had charged me to interpoſe my meditation, in order to make their peace with the Sublime Porte; but that the Pacha had ordered that no negociation ſhould be entered into. I viſited the citadel, the iſle of Re da Gize, Boulak, and all the other little forts which ſurround the city. The Turkiſh ſoldiers murmured to ſee me viſit their forts, but I feigned not to hear them, and continued my courſe, and my obſervations.—On the 29th, in returning to Fort Depuy, a ſoldier menaced me with his Attagan; but as the inhabitants of the city teſtified highly their indignation againſt him, I did not ſtop at his menaces, and continued my route. A moment afterwards Muſtapha Oukil, one of the chiefs of the city, paſſed before me on horſeback. In paſſing, he reproached my guides with marching before a chriſtian, and above all before a Frenchman, and menaced them with the baſtinado after my departure. I could not be ſilent under ſuch an inſult; and upon my return I ſent citizen Joubert to the Pacha, to make my complaint, and demand a prompt redreſs. I declared to him that I expected this man would come publicly to me to aſk my pardon, place himſelf at my diſpoſal, and implore my pity. Muſtapha, alarmed, came on the following day to me, conducted by Roſetti, and he publicly aſked my pardon, and put himſelf at my diſpoſal. I told him that my firſt intention had been

to

ſerving, "it was neceſſary to diſprove it." But unfortunately for his ſincerity, as Mr. Pitt aſſerted in the Houſe of Commons, "the date of Sabaſtiani's

to cut off his head, and that I only gave him his life at the ſolicitations of the Pacha and M. Roſetti; but if in future he ſhould ever inſult the French, or thoſe in their ſuite, his deſtruction would be inevitable. This affair, which was inſtantly ſpread throughout the whole city, produced the beſt effect.—The ſame day an attempt was made to excite the Albaneſe againſt me. Two letters from Roſetta, written by Engliſh Protegees, aſſured that there had been ſeen upon the coaſt of Narolia a French fleet of 300 ſail; that we were marching againſt Conſtantinople, and that my viſit to Egypt had no other object but to deceive them, and blind them to their dangers. I made the merchant come to me who had received the letter; I made him give it me—I inſtantly ſent it to the Pacha himſelf, telling him that this abſurd news was ſpread to occaſion diſorders, and to endeavour to alter the good underſtanding which exiſted between France and the Sublime Porte; and I guaranteed the falſhood of it with my head. The Pacha had diſcovered the ſnare and did not fall into it. He even communicated to me a letter from General Stuart, which he had juſt received, and to which was joined an order of the day, of the Firſt Conſul, when he commanded the army of Egypt. This order of the day was dated in Auguſt 1799, and recalled to the recollection of the Egyptians, that Conſtantinople was tributary to Arabia, and that the time was now come to reſtore Cairo to its ſupremacy, and to deſtroy the eaſtern Empire of the Ottomans. General Stuart begged the Pacha to conſider the ſpirit of the order, and to judge from it of our attachment, and of our peace with the Turks. I was indignant to find that a ſoldier of one of the moſt polite nations in Europe ſhould degrade himſelf ſo far as to inſtigate aſſaſſination, by means of ſuch an inſinuation—the Pacha treated me with the greateſt politeneſs, and the Engliſh at Cairo were witneſſes of the attachment of that city to the French. —On the 3d, I ſet out to Damietta. I had written to Captain Gourdin, to repair to Damietta with the frigate, in order to convey me to Syria. On the 5th I ſtopped a ſhort time at Simenoud, and afterwards at Manſoura, where I ſaw the Commandant of the city and the Cheik Eſſeid-Muhammed-El-Chenaoni who came to ſee me, as well as all the other Cheicks. I ſpoke to them in the ſame manner as the other Cheicks of Egypt, and received the ſame promiſes

of

ani's departure for Egypt, was previous to the arrival of Sir Robert Wilſon in England, and conſequently *ſome months previous to the publication of his book.*"

Far

of attachment. The Tower of Manſoura is deſtroyed. On the 7th I went to viſit the Fort of Leſbe and the towers of Bogaz. They have continued the works of that fort, which is in a bad ſtate: Thoſe of Bogaz are in a good condition. There is a garriſon of 200 men in the fort and in the towers. There are at Damietta two chriſtians, who are men of merit, and may be very uſeful to us: they are M. Bazile and Don Bazile. In Egypt, chiefs, merchants, people, all like to talk of the Firſt Conſul—all offer up prayers for his happineſs. All the news which concerns him ſpread from Alexandria or Damietta to the Pyramids and the Grand Cataract with aſtoniſhing rapidity. I arrived on the 19th, at Acre, and the 20th of November, in the morning, I diſpatched Citizens Jubert and Legrange to Dgezzar-Pacha, with a letter, in which I ſtated to him, that peace being concluded between France and the Porte, the relations of commerce ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed on the footing they ſtood before the war, and that I was charged by the Firſt Conſul to confer with him on theſe objects. I begged of him to anſwer me in writing, if he was inclined to treat with me. In ſome hours the meſſengers returned: Dgezzar had received them coldly. He expreſſed his deſire to ſee me perſonally, but was unwilling to write. Every body adviſed me not to ſee him without an aſſurance written by himſelf; but this he appeared unwilling to do: But notwithſtanding this cautionary advice, and his obſtinate refuſal to write, I determined to repair to the houſe of the commiſſary of the Seven Iſles. Very ſoon after, the Drogoman of the Pacha, informed of my arrival, came to conduct me to the Pacha, who received me in an apartment where he was unattended. and which was without any other furniture than a carpet. He had at one ſide of him a piſtol with four barrels, a ſmall air-gun, a ſabre, and a hatchet. After enquiring as to my health, he aſked me, whether I was not perſuaded that our end is pre-ordained in Heaven and that nothing could change our deſtiny. I anſwered that I believed, as he did, in predeſtination. He continued to ſpeak for ſome time on that ſubject. I perceived, however, that he affected a degree of ſimplicity, but that at the ſame time, he wiſhed to paſs for a man of wit, as well as for a juſt man. He repeated ſeveral times, 'it is ſaid, that Dgezzar is barbarous; that

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Far different were the feelings of Sir Robert Wilſon, from thoſe of the Firſt Conſul, on finding himſelf charged with falſhood and calumny. He ſtood forward at once to contradict them, as became

is falſe; he is but juſt and ſevere. Requeſt of the Firſt Conſul, not to ſend me, as commiſſary of commercial relations, a lame or a blind man; becauſe ſuch a perſon would be ſure to ſay, that Dgezzar had made him ſo.' Soon after he ſaid, 'I deſire that the commiſſary you may ſend ſhall reſide at Seide, as that is the moſt commercial port in my dominions: Beſides, it is not neceſſary he ſhould reſide here, where I ſhall be myſelf the French commiſſary, and ſhall take care that your countrymen be well received. I highly eſteem the French. In ſtature Buonaparte is ſmall, but he is nevertheleſs the greateſt of mankind. I know that he is greatly regretted at Cairo, where they wiſh to ſee him again.' I made a few obſervations on the peace between France and the Porte; to which he anſwered, 'Do you know why I have juſt received and feel ſo much pleaſure at ſeeing you? It is becauſe you come unauthorized by a *Firman*, and without any orders from the Divan. I have the greateſt contempt for its blind Vizir. They ſay that Dgezzar is a Boſnian, a man of ſtraw, and cruel to exceſs; but nevertheleſs, I can ſtand the Ordeal. I was once poor. My father had nothing to bequeath me but courage. I have atchieved my own elevation by dint of exertion. This, however, does not make me proud, and Dgezzar, perhaps, will ſoon finiſh his career; not that he is old, as his enemies report, (he then performed ſome of the manœuvres of the Mamelukes, in their mode of raiſing their arms, &c. which he really executed with ſurpriſing adroitneſs and agility,) but becauſe, moſt likely, God will have it ſo. The King of France, once ſo powerful, has periſhed. Nebuchadnezzar the greateſt of all Kings, was, when his time was come, killed by a fly, &c. He made ſeveral obſervations in this ſtrain, and afterwards ſpoke of the motives which induced him to make war upon the French army. From the whole of his demeanour it could eaſily be ſeen, that he wiſhed to be on good terms with the Firſt Conſul, and that he ſtifled his reſentments. The following is the Apologue, which he uſed to demoneſtrate the cauſes of his reſiſtence, 'A black Slave, he ſaid, after a long journey, in which he had ſuffered the greateſt privations, arrived at a little field of Sugar Canes: He ſtopt therein, and indulged himſelf in partaking of the delicious liquor they afforded; and at length was determined

became a man conſcious of rectitude, who could not but feel ſuch imputations as a ſtain upon his honour; he accordingly publiſhed the following letter,

termined to remain on the ſpot. Very ſoon after, two travellers, who had followed him, came up. The firſt ſaid to him, Salamalle (the mode of wiſhing health). The Devil take it, anſwered the Black. The ſecond traveller then approached, and enquired why he had anſwered in ſuch a way to ſo good a wiſh. I had very good reaſon for it, replied he; if I had anſwered in a friendly manner, the man would have entered into converſation with me, and afterwards ſat down beſide me; he would have partaken of my refreſhments, and finding them deſirable would have endeavoured to obtain excluſive poſſeſſion. I recommended to the favourable attention of Dgezzar the chriſtians and the convents at Nazareth and Jeruſalem: He aſſured me that he would treat them with much regard. In the courts I obſerved twelve field-pieces well mounted, and in admirable order. Never did I encounter a ſight more hideous or repulſive than that of the miniſter of Dgezzar, whom I met in going out. The Pacha had cauſed one of his eyes to be put out, and his noſe and ears to be cut off. I ſaw in the town more than 100 individuals in the ſame ſtate. On beholding the domeſtics of Dgezzar, and even the inhabitants of Acre, one would imagine himſelf in the reſorts of Brigands ready to aſſaſſinate. This monſter has imprinted the mark of his atrocious character upon every thing within the limits of his power. I had an opportunity of ſeeing, while at Acre, the procurateur of the Propaganda, as well as that of the Holy Land. Of the former, and of the commiſſary of the Seven Iſles, I collected ſome information concerning the preſent ſtate of Syria, and the fortifications of Acre of which I had ſeen but a part: I was not ſuffered to viſit them. Dgezzar occupies all Paleſtine, with the exception of Jaffa, where Aboumarak Pacha has been beſieged nearly five months, by a force of 5000 men. Tripoli is tranquil at preſent. It is different at Aleppo, whence the Pacha has been driven. Damaſcus is in open rebellion againſt the Porte:—Not only has the Pacha of the Divan been expelled, but the Aga, who commanded the citadel for the Turks, has been delivered up by the ſoldiers to the inſurgents, who have decapitated him. Tripoli is now under a rebellious Pacha, who is a creature of Dgezzar; who has lately ordered him to protect the pilgrims from Mecca. In a word, all Syria is with Dgezzar, and the Ottomans are as much deteſted in Egypt. The Mutuale

live

letter, not only as a vindication of what he had written, but as a further illuſtration of the atrocities which had excited his indignation.

" IN

-live peaceably in their villages; they have however, been obliged to retire from the borders of the ſea Aboumarak is now at the laſt extremity: This man is equally inconſiderate and cruel, and is ſurpaſſed only by Djezzar. The chriſtians are even more in dread of him, and tremble for their future ſituation. The Monks of the Convent of Jaffa have withdrawn to Jeruſalem. The 21ſt November, I quitted Acre. As the winds were unfavourable to a voyage to Jaffa I ſet ſail for Zante, where I arrived the 4th December. I ſoon learned that the Iſle and the Republic were ſplit into different parties, and that even the tranquility of the place was threatened. I aſſembled the members of the Conſtituted Authorities, and the principal perſons of the town, at the houſe of the Governor M. de Caliſhipode. After having repreſented to them the intereſt which the Firſt Conſul took in their welfare, I induced them to lay aſide the ſpirit of party which diſtracted them, and to wait without paſſion, and in ſilence, the new conſtitution. Theſe few words were received with enthuſiaſm, and all of them exclaimed, 'France for ever! Buonaparte for ever!' Theſe cries were reiterated on my going out by more than 4000 men, who followed me to the door. The Governor and the Ruſſian Commandant were alarmed at it, and I learned on the following day, that two of the leading men were ſent to priſon, but were ſet at liberty in the courſe of the night I do not ſtray from the truth in aſſuring you, that the iſlands of the Ionian ſea will declare themſelves French as ſoon as an opportunity ſhall offer itſelf."

He proceeds to give a ſtatement of the Engliſh army then in Egypt which it is unneceſſary here to introduce; and afterwards enumerates the Turkiſh forces, in the true manner of a *military ſpy*. "It is uſeleſs," ſays he, "to add, that this is not an army, they are men ill-armed, without diſcipline, without confidence in their chiefs, and enervated by exceſſive debauchery. The chiefs are in every thing like their ſoldiers; ignorant even of the firſt principles of the military art; and uniformly actuated by the love of wealth, they think of nothing but of obtaining it, and of finding the means of carrying it off in ſafety. SIX THOUSAND FRENCH WOULD AT PRESENT BE ENOUGH TO CONQUER EGYPT."

He then deſcribes thus the army of the Mamelukes.—"The army of the beys is compoſed of 3000 Mamelukes, of

3500

"IN the official correſpondence lately publiſhed, there appears ſome remarks which the French ambaſſador was inſtructed to make on my hiſtory of the expedition to Egypt, and of which I feel called upon to take notice, not in perſonal controverſy with General Andreoſſy, for, conſcious of the ſuperior virtue of my cauſe, I find myſelf neither aggrieved nor irritated by the language he has uſed; but that the public may not attribute my

3500 Arabs of the tribe of Ababde of Chark, and of 3500 of the tribe of Binialy. The power in this army is divided between Ibrahim Bey, who is the Chief, Ely Bey and Oſman Bey, who has ſucceeded Murad Bey. Their head quarters are at Djerge. They have 80 French deſerters, which form a ſmall corps of artillery. To the preſent time they have beat the Turks in every action."

He concludes with the following obſervations on Syria—"Acre. The body of this place has been repaired; the port has been covered with a ſmall horned work, and the tower of the angle by a half-moon. They have likewiſe made a ſmall fleche, in front of the palace of the Pacha.—All the works are well kept. The weakeſt part is that towards the ſea, and particularly the point which defends the entrance of the fort. The forces of Dgezzar are at preſent 13 or 14,000 men, of which 9000 are employed at the ſiege of Jaffa. Jeruſalem and Nazareth are occupied by the troops of the Pacha of Acre.—Gaza is occupied by 400 troops of Aboumarak.—The Emir of the Druſes has refuſed to Dgezzar his annual contribution, and has raiſed a reſpectable armament. The Pacha waits till the fall of Jaffa to attack him. The Engliſh wiſhed to interfere as mediators between the Emir and Dgezzar, but the laſt refuſed their mediation. The Porte has, at this moment, little connexion with Syria.

(Signed) HORACE SEBASTIANI."

So far Monſieur Sabaſtiani, whoſe report inſtead of being any juſtification of Buonaparte's conduct, is on the contrary the ſtrongeſt proof of his treachery and baſeneſs, as it places his hoſtile meditations beyond the remoteſt doubt, at the very time that he was amuſing the Britiſh cabinet with aſſurances of good faith and amity; ſo that inſtead in fact of wiping away the ſtain of thoſe helliſh murders from his character, it encreaſes the weight of his guilt, by demonſtrating, that he has not been leſs cruel as a general, than he is perfidious as a ſtateſman.

ſilence

ſilence to a deſire of evading further diſcuſſion, and thus the ſhallow mode of contradiction adopted by the chief conſul, acquire an unmerited conſideration.

"The ambaſſador obſerves, 'That a Colonel in the Engliſh army has publiſhed a work in England filled with the moſt atrocious and diſguſting calumnies againſt the French army and its general. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which Colonel Sebaſtiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and reparation which the French army had a right to expect.'

"But ſurely a new ſignification muſt have attached in France to the word calumny, when ſuch a term is applied to my account of the conduct of the French troops in Egypt, and the conſequent diſpoſition of the inhabitants towards them!

"Independent, however, of the proofs to be adduced in corroboration of my ſtatement, Europe may juſtly appreciate the probable truth of what I have written, when ſhe recollects the unparalleled ſufferings endured by the unoffending countries into which, during the laſt war, a French army penetrated, and ſhe will at leaſt heſitate to believe that the ſame armies ſhould voluntarily ameliorate their conduct in a country more remote, where the atrocities they might commit would be leſs liable to publicity; and that this extraordinary change ſhould be in favour of a people whoſe principles and reſiſtance might have excited the reſentment of more generous invaders.

"I will not enter into an unneceſſary detail of the numerous facts which I could urge; but I appeal to the honour of every Britiſh officer employed in Egypt, whether thoſe obſervations are not ſacredly true which deſcribe the French as being hateful to the inhabitants of that country, which repreſent them as having merited that hatred from the ruin and devaſtation with which their progreſs

with indifference. Nor is it poſſible that the firſt conſul can imagine the fame of General Buonaparte is leſs ſullied becauſe a few ſnuff boxes bearing his portrait were received by ſome abject or avaricious individuals with expreſſions of eſteem. Or can he hope that the contemptible but not leſs unworthy inſinuation directed againſt the gallant and eſtimable Britiſh general will divert mankind from a reflection on the crimes with which he ſtands arraigned?

"Fortunately for Europe, ſhe is daily becoming more intimately acquainted with the character of this hitherto miſconceived man; and I confeſs that I feel conſiderable gratification when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its developement.

"Succeſs may for inſcrutable purpoſes continue to attend him. Abject ſenates may decree him a throne or the Pantheon; but hiſtory ſhall render injured humanity juſtice, and an indignant poſterity inſcribe on his cenotaph——

"Ille venena Colchica
"Et quicquid uſquam concipitur nefas,
"Tractavit."

"I am, Sir, your's,
"ROBERT WILSON, K. M. T.
"Lieutenant-Colonel."

But although the authority of Sir Robert Wilſon is ſufficient to obtain implicit credit with the world, in attaching all the odium of thoſe unparalleled crimes to Buonaparte, he is not the only evidence of their perpetration. Mr. Alexander Stephens, in his Hiſtory of the War which aroſe out of the French Revolution, notwithſtanding the orthodoxy of his political principles is conſidered ambiguous, corroborates Sir Robert's account of the maſſacre of Jaffa, with the exception of 300 men, by order of the Firſt Conſul, and reprobates his cruelty as barbarous and atrocious. Doctor Wittman, alſo, who has lately publiſhed his Travels in Turkey, Aſia Minor, Syria, and acroſs the Deſert into Egypt, and who certainly had much better

in its candour and veracity?" Is it poſſible that the chief conſul can ſuppoſe the world will trace reſpect for the French name in the circumſtance which occurred to Col. Sabaſtiani at Cairo, and which rendered it neceſſary for him to demand protection from the Vizir? or, would he imagine, that the apologue of Dgezzar Pacha, was not intelligible even previous to the inſtructions being publiſhed, which M. Talleyrand ſent to the French *commercial agents*.

"That illuſtrious ſenator, to whoſe virtues and ſtupendous talents England owes ſo much of her proſperity, has declared that this report of Col. Sebaſtiani in no caſe contradicts my ſtatement; and I ſhould conſider that high opinion as amply ſufficient to remove any impreſſion which the French ambaſſador's note might otherwiſe have made, did I not think it a duty to preſs ſome obſervations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accuſation againſt General Buonaparte, that the public may know I was fully aware of the important reſponſibility which I had voluntarily undertaken, and in which much national honour was involved. I would wiſh the world ſeriouſly to examine, whether the accuſer or accuſed have ſhrunk from the inveſtigation, and then hold him as guilty who has withdrawn from the tribunal of enquiry.

"I avowed that I was his public accuſer; I ſtood prepared to ſupport the charges. The courts of my country were open to that mode of trial, which, as an innocent man, he could alone have required, but of which *he* did not dare to avail himſelf. It was no anonymous libeller againſt whom he has filed his anſwer, but againſt one (and without any indecent vanity I may ſay it,) whoſe rank and character would have juſtified his moſt ſerious attention.

"The charges were too awful to be treated with neglect, and we know that they have not been read with

while in Egypt, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of theſe diabolical commands."

It were ſuperfluous to ſay more upon this ſubject, as the fact is now too notorious to be doubted. The tyrant ſtands convicted in the judgment of all impartial men; he ſtands convicted in his own mind; he has not dared to enter into a fair and manly vindication of his conduct, but artfully divides the accuſation with his army, though the crime was all his own; and by recurring to the report of a man who has degraded himſelf to the level of a SPY, for *refutation* and *reparation*, he has manifeſtly ſhewn how deſtitute he was of *better materials* for his vindication.

But to return: Bonaparte wrote a letter to Dgezzar Baſhaw, from Jaffa, in which he upbraided him with his hoſtile diſpoſition to the French. "Become my friend, (ſaid he) be the enemy of the Mamelukes and the Engliſh, and I will do you as much good as I have done you hurt." He concluded by threatening to march againſt Acre. To this letter Dgezzar ſent him a verbal anſwer to the following effect:—"I have not written to you becauſe I am reſolved to hold no communication with you. You may march againſt Acre when you pleaſe. I ſhall be prepared for you, and will bury myſelf in the ruins of the place, rather then let it fall into your hands."

Dgezzar having ſent timely notice of Buonaparte's approach to Sir Sydney Smith, the latter haſtened to St. Jean d'Acre, where he arrived two days before the French, and of courſe had time to put the place in ſome ſtate of defence. Sir Sydney was fortunate enough to intercept off Cape Carmel, the French flotilla, containing their battering train of artillery; the entire of which amounting to eight ſail he captured. The artillery, conſiſting of forty-four pieces of heavy cannon, Sir Sydney mounted on the ramparts againſt the batteries of the

the French, who on the 30th March effected a breach in the wall on the North-eaſt part of the town and made a vigorous aſſault, but were as vigorouſly repulſed.

Dgezzar ſent alſo emiſſaries to Aleppo, Damaſcus, &c. exciting the Muſſelmen to arms. In a ſhort time there were encamped at Fouli or Eſdrelon a multitude thus collected, who attacked and haraſſed the French inceſſantly. Buonaparte leaving only two diviſions to keep the trenches and carry on the ſiege of Acre marched along the Samaritan mountains towards Fouli, while Generals Kleber and Murat were inſtructed to co-operate in different points. Fouli was attacked and carried with immenſe ſlaughter; as alſo the General of Damaſcus's camp at Jacob's-bridge, and the villages of Noures and Jenina; all who had not fled were inſtantly cut to pieces, as Buonaparte had iſſued poſitive orders, on his old pretence of ſtriking terror, that all thoſe places ſhould be deſtroyed by fire and ſword. After this he returned again to the ſiege of Acre?

St. Jean d'Acre ſtands on a rectangular point of land, in the form of a ſquare, of which two ſides are waſhed by the ſea. Sir Sydney was therefore enabled to protect the garriſon in a great meaſure with his ſhips, as well as to impede the operations of the enemy. It is unneceſſary to enter into a detail of the events of this ſiege, in which the hoſtile armies for near two months were within a ſtone's throw of each other. Buonaparte made no leſs than twelve attempts to carry the place by aſſault—each attempt could be called nothing ſhort of an act of the utmoſt deſperation. He was unſucceſsful in all, and obliged in the end to abandon the ſiege with the loſs of the flower of his army, and eight general officers killed and wounded.

His army totally diſpirited, and worn out with fatigue, having refuſed to mount the Breach any more

more over the putrid bodies of their companions, Buonaparte made a virtue of neceſſity, and after a ſiege of two months, he paraded his ſoldiers and diſtributed amongſt them new ſhoes and water gourds, to enable them to croſs the Deſert again.

The mortification of Buonaparte at being thus defeated by a handful of Britons, headed by Sir Sidney Smith, is not to be deſcribed. He not only accuſed Sir Sidney of unfounded acts of cruelty, but as Sir Sidney himſelf aſſerts, made two attempts to have him aſſaſſinated.

In the retreat of the French, the whole track between Acre and Gaza was ſtrewed with their dead, who fell under wounds and fatigue. Their loſs muſt have been dreadful, when eſtimated by themſelves at 3000 killed and wounded.

Jaffa and Gaza were plundered, and their fortifications and artillery deſtroyed by the French, who then retraced their ſteps to Cairo, inflicting exemplary vengeance on the natives for aſſaſſinations committed on their companions. The Turks effected a deſcent at Aboukir, and on the 16th July took the entrenchments, putting the garriſon, 700 men, to the ſword. On hearing this, Buonaparte with the main army moved thither, and on the 26th attacked the Turks, 20,000 of whom were deſtroyed here according to Denon. On the 24th of the enſuing month, Buonaparte deſerted his army and ſailed for France, where he arrived early in October.

NARRATIVE

OF THE

BRITISH EXPEDITION

TO

EGYPT.

FOR a time Italy, Cadiz, and South America, were alternately looked upon as the objects of this expedition; but the attempt upon Cadiz being unsuccessful, and the convention of Hohenlinden between the French and Austrians having done away the first project, the surrender of Malta finally directed towards Egypt the attention of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Sympathising in the gallant feelings of his soldiery, and sensible to the expectations of his country, he was anxious advantageously to employ an army which might justly be regarded as the elect of the British forces; which had been kept up, as a disposeable force, at considerable expence, and which, though wearied by unmerited failures, as well as depressed by a long and uncommonly tempestuous voyage, was yet capable of the proudest atchievements. At length, on the 25th of October, 1800, orders arriving from England to undertake the expedition, part

of the fleet ſailed on the 3d of November for Minorca; and the remainder with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, direct for Malta, where it arrived on the 30th.—Lord Keith, with the diviſion from Minorca, joined on the 14th of December.

The troops partially diſembarked at Malta, while the ſhips were cleaning, in order to undergo the inſpection of the Commander in Chief. The abundance of freſh proviſions, the comforts which the beautiful city of La Vàlette afforded, and the luxury of the ſcenery, ſoon reanimated the troops, and rendered them completely fit for ſervice. An addition was here alſo made to the army, by enliſting Malteſe to the number of five hundred, who engaged to act as pioneers; and officers were encouraged to hire others for ſervants. Requiſite ſtores, &c. having been collected, orders were iſſued for the re-embarkation of the army; and on the 20th of December the firſt diviſion ſailed for Marmorice, where it arrived on the 28th. The ſecond diviſion followed on the 21ſt of December, and arrived on the 1ſt of January. It may be a queſtion why the army did not ſail direct for Egypt, and the event juſtifies the ſuppoſition that it would in that caſe have experienced leſs reſiſtance. But the co-operation of the Turks, from the influence of their religion on the inhabitants, was highly eſſential; and they had moreover promiſed to furniſh gun-boats, horſes to mount the cavalry, and troops under the immediate command of the Captain Pacha, provided the Britiſh fleet rendezvouſed in Aſia Minor. The reſult however proved that dependance on theſe ſuccours was not advantageous. In going to Marmorice, Lord Keith's diviſion fell in with ſome polacres coming from Alexandria, laden with rice, on board one of which was the celebrated Talien. The eſtimate they gave of the French force in Egypt was conſidered as groſsly exaggerated.

Lord Keith intended to rendezvous in the Bay of Macri, but finding that port too open, and that Rhodes

Rhodes did not admit of the entrance of large ſhips of war, he reconnoitred the coaſt, and diſcovered Marmorice Bay, one of the fineſt harbours in the world, the entrance of which was ſo narrow and retired, that it could not be perceived till within a cable's length of the coaſt. The ſurprize, the pleaſure of the ſoldiers cannot be deſcribed, when they found themſelves in a moment embayed by mountains, which formed the grandeſt ſcenery imaginable, and ſailing in ſmooth water; although the inſtant before, the fleet was labouring in a heavy gale of wind, and rolling about in a tremendous ſea.

The town of Marmorice, at the head of the harbour, affording no accommodation, the ſick were landed and encamped; regiments were alſo ſucceſſively diſembarked. while the ſhips were cleaning, and frequently exerciſed in the manœuvre they were to practiſe on landing in Egypt. Goat's fleſh was here obtained in abundance, and poultry was plentiful.* But the principal hope of the army reſted in their being ſupplied at this place with horſes; they were, therefore, miſerably diſappointed to receive animals naturally ſo bad, and in ſuch a deplorable ſtate, that the dragoons felt degraded in being ordered to take charge of them. Out of ſeveral hundred horſes, only 200 were left for the cavalry, about 50 for the artillery, and the remainder either ſhot, or ſold for a dollar each. This diſappointment was, however, a little relieved by the horſes purchaſed in the neighbourhood; but it was a meaſure adopted too late to produce any extenſive benefits.

* The Engliſh, however, found that their character had preceded them from Europe, for every article was advanced in price four hundred per cent. A Turkiſh market-place (adds Sir Robert Wilſon) is ſufficient to generate a plague. It is never cleaned, and blood flows on blood until the whole becomes a maſs of corruption. The ſcene at Marmorice where the butchery was ſo conſiderable, is indeſcribable!

The moſt violent thunder and hail ſtorm ever remembered, commenced the 8th of February; it continued two days and nights intermittingly. The hail, or rather the ice ſtones, were as big as large walnuts. The camps were deluged with a torrent of them, two feet deep, which, pouring from the mountains, ſwept every thing before it. The ſcene of confuſion on ſhore by the horſes breaking looſe, and the men being unable to face the ſtorm, or remain ſtill in the freezing deluge, ſurpaſſes deſcription. The ſhips in the harbour were in no leſs diſorder from driving, loſs of maſts, &c. and the Swiftſure was ſtruck by lightning. At night the firmament was, from the increaſing flaſhes, in a ſtate of conſtant and vivid illumination. To add to the terrific grandeur of this concuſſion of elements, ſignal guns of diſtreſs were frequently heard, and the howlings of wolves, jackalls, &c. re-echoed through the mountains at the back of the camp in the intervals, whenever the thunder ceaſed. It is not in the power of language to convey an adequate idea of ſuch a tempeſt.

General Moore, who had been ſent from Marmorice on the 4th of January to the Grand Vizir's army at Jaffa, returned on the 16th of February with the moſt melancholy account of its ſituation. Weak, undiſciplined, and diſeaſed, its co-operation ſcarcely offered an apparent advantage.*

The appointed time for the arrival of the Captain Pacha and the gun-boats had long elapſed; and only a few of the latter had joined. Every moment became of moſt ſerious import, particularly ſince the intelligence was confirmed of the eſcape of two frigates into Alexandria, whilſt our

* The Grand Vizir wiſhed to muſter the troops; but as each chief drew for as many rations as he choſe to demand, which this inſpection would have checked, a few ſhots were fired at his highneſs's tent in the morning it was to take place, which hint was well underſtood, and the muſter was immediately countermanded. Sir R. W.

ſhips,

ſhips, previouſly cruizing off, were watering at Cyprus. This news was really alarming; it having already been aſcertained that the French force in Egypt conſiſted of a much greater ſtrength than Government ſuppoſed it to be, whilſt the unexpected ſtate of the Turkiſh army conſiderably weakened the projected means of attack. The weather alſo had been very violent for ſome time, and all the pilots, accuſtomed to the Egyptian coaſt, declared that till after the equinox it would be madneſs to attempt a landing. They were till then unacquainted with the daring of Britiſh ſeamen, and ſaw, to their aſtoniſhment, the army all embarked on the 20th of February; yet it was the 23d before the fleet could weigh anchor, when it ſailed with a very freſh breeze. The quantity of veſſels, about 175 ſail, was ſuch as to require a complete day for the whole to aſſemble in the roads. A nobler ſight could not be beheld. The number of ſhips, the gaiety of the brave men on board, exciting reflections on the awful deſtiny of the expedition, not only as relating to thoſe immediately acting in it, but as affecting the deareſt intereſts of Great Britain, afforded a ſcene for contemplation in the higheſt degree gratifying and impreſſive.

To the credit of the army during its ſtay at Marmorice, no complaint had ever been made by the inhabitants; on the contrary the Turks ſeemed to be inſpired, for the firſt time, with an eſteem for Chriſtians. But the army, notwithſtanding, wanted many comforts which that part of Aſia Minor could not produce; although ſeveral veſſels, taken on their way from France to Alexandria, had afforded a very ſeaſonable ſupply, being laden with all the epicurean luxuries ſhe could ſend out.* But the greateſt misfortune was the total want of information reſpecting Egypt. Not

* It is but too characteriſtic of the French, that on board of theſe ſhips, amongſt many other fantaſtical packages, was a cargo of fans, moſt ingeniouſly indecent. Sir R. W.

a map to be depended upon could be procured, and the beſt draught from which information could be formed, and which was diſtributed to the generals, proved ridiculouſly incorrect.

Sir Sidney Smith was the only officer who knew at all the locality of the coaſt, and he certainly, as far as he had ſeen, gave perfect information. But he had never been in the interior of the country. Captain Boyle, at Minorca, had given an idea of the diſpoſition of the French army, which, conſidering the caution it was neceſſary for him to uſe, and the vigilance which guarded him, did his zeal and addreſs great honour.*

Mr. Baldwin, the Britiſh conſul at Alexandria, who had been ſent for from Naples, on account of his reſpectable character and influence in Egypt, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, could not be ſuppoſed to give much military information. It is a poſitive fact, extraordinary as it may appear, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie was ſo unacquainted with the ſtrength of the enemy he was preparing to attack, that he rated their force, at the greateſt calculation at only ten thouſand French, and five thouſand auxillaries, even then exceeding the number ſtated in the official information ſent from home, and on which the expedition was originally formed.

The Britiſh army conſiſted of the following regiments,† amounting to 15,330 men, including 999 ſick,

* Captain Boyle was wrecked in the Cormorant off Damietta, when on his way to Alexandria in a cartel, and made priſoner, contrary to the uſages of war.—Sir R. W.

† Guards —Major General Ludlow.
1ſt or Royals
2 Battalions 54th } Major General Coote.
92d
8th
13th } Major General Craddock.
90th
2d or Queen's
50th } Major General Lord Cavan.

18th

ſick, 500 Maltaſe, and all kinds and deſcriptions of people attached to an army except officers. Its effective force in the field could not therefore be above 12,000; and indeed that number, within 200, was the return given in to the Commander in Chief.

To attack with ſuch a force the poſſeſſors of a country, ſtrengthened by the advantages of ſtrong fortified poſts, a numerous cavalry, powerful artillery, and a perfect acquaintance with thoſe few points where a debarkation was practicable, was an enterprize of the moſt audacious character. On the difficulties attending the Britiſh arms in Egypt, Sir Robert Wilſon obſerves, "When General Regnier ſpeaks of the timidity of our movements, boaſting, that the French army ran over in four days, a ſpace which the Engliſh creeped over in forty, he ſhews a conſiderable want of candour. Ignorant he is not of the obſtacles which oppoſed themſelves to the Britiſh advance; of the degrees of difficulty between an army accuſtomed to the climate, retiring on its depôt, paſſing through a country it had ſo often traverſed, and one which had juſt arrived, ſuffering from climate, totally

18th 30th 44th 89th	Brigadier General Doyle.
Minorca De Rolles Dillon's	Major General Stewart.

RESERVE.

40th Flank Comp. 23d 28th 42d 58th Corſican Rangers Detach. 11th Drag. Do. Hompſech's Reg.	Major General Moore.
12th Dragoons 26th Dragoons	Brigadier General Finch.
Artillery and Pioneers,	Brigadier General Lawſon,

ignorant

ignorant of the *carte du pays*, obliged to draw all ſupplies of proviſions and ſtores from the fleet, over a boccage, ſometimes for nine days together impaſſable, and where, in ſmall boats, one hundred ſouls periſhed—an army which had at the ſame time to oppoſe its progreſs, a formidable enemy, and whoſe feeble reſiſtance could not have been anticipated. If the Engliſh had maintained their armies, as the French have done this war, by robbing, pillaging the inhabitants, and never paying for a ſingle article, certainly their movements might have been more rapid."

Incapable of beating up with the men of war, and the Engliſh tranſports, or afraid to keep at ſea, moſt of the Greek veſſels ſeparated; which was a ſerious diſaſter, as on board of theſe veſſels, the cavalry and artillery horſes were chiefly embarked.*

February the 26th, a convoy from England with proviſions, under the eſcort of Captain Young, fell in with the fleet. On the 1ſt of March a ſignal for land was made by the leading frigate, which proved to be the coaſt near Arabs' Tower, and on the next morning the whole fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay;† riding exactly where the

* Some of the polacres had neither quadrant or log on board.

† The melancholy intelligence of the de th of Major Makarras, and capture of Major Fletcher, of the Engineers was here firſt announced. Theſe officers had been ſent in the Penelope, before the fleet ſailed from Marmorice, to reconnoitre the coaſt; but when off Alexandria they got into the Petteral, and in her boat, in the night of the 27th February, proceeded into Aboukir Bay, in order to diſcover the proper point of landing. In vain was Major Makarras adviſed not to enter too much into the *cul de ſac* of the bay. His ſenſe of duty, and enterpriſing ſpirit urged him to advance, and he even landed on the ſubſequent ground of debarkation. At dawn of day as he was returning, a French gun-boat, the commander of which had been informed of their reconnoitering, and had expreſsly ſailed out of the lake Maadie, where ſhe had been ſtationed, appeared to windward, and inſtantly bore down. Another tack would have enabled the boat to have

the battle of the Nile was fought, for the Foudroyant chafed her cables againſt the L'Orient's wreck, whoſe anchor ſhe afterwards ſiſhed up.

The ſtate of the weather continued ſuch as to prevent all poſſibility of landing; a circumſtance the more painful to the Engliſh, as it enabled the enemy the better to meet the attack, and augmented their difficulties in proportion as it facilitated the reſiſtance of the French. This dilemma was rendered yet more ſerious by the eſcape of the frigate Regenerée, and of the brig Lodi, into Alexandria, on the 2d of March. "It will ſcarcely be credited (ſays Sir Rob. Wilſon) that a French frigate unexpectedly finding herſelf in the midſt of an Engliſh fleet, ſhould have been ſo capable directly to diſguiſe herſelf, as to continue unſuſpected on her courſe with it, which ſhe did the whole day before, anſwering the various ſignals made, and yet never attracting the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion; nevertheleſs, it muſt remain on record, as an honourable anecdote to the credit of the French captain of the Regenerée.

On the 7th, the weather moderating, the General reconnoitred the ſhore; while Sir Sidney Smith, with three armed launches proceeded to the entrance of Lake Maadie, where a party of his men

have eſcaped, but unfortunately the gun-boat failed too well. When all hopes vaniſhed, Major Fletcher cried out that they would ſurrender: but the French fired a volley of muſquetry, by which unfortunate diſcharge Major Makarras was killed; Major Fletcher and the boat's crew were then allowed quarter, and carried as priſoners into Alexandria, and from thence to General Menou at Cairo. The death of Major Makarras was, as well as the ſevereſt private loſs, a public misfortune; his ability juſtly obtained the greateſt confidence, and placed him in the high ſtation he held in the army. His former ſervices juſtified the hope of his acquiring ſtill greater character; and while the man was mourned by his friends, the loſs of the officer was univerſally deplored. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the French commander could from cruel inhumanity diſregard Major Fletcher's ſubmiſſion; rather (let us hope) it was not premeditated and wanton murder, but the inconſiderate act of the ſailors. Sir R. W.

landed,

landed, under Lieutenant Brown of the Foudroyant, but were ſoon compelled to return, though not without capturing ſome poultry, and a ferryman.

The wind continuing moderate, and the ſwell of the ſea ſubſiding, on the morning of the 8th, at two o'clock, the reſerve under the orders of Major General Moore, the brigade of Guards under Major General Ludlow, and part of the 1ſt brigade, compoſed of the Royals, 1ſt battalion of the 54th, 200 of the 2d battalion, amounting in the whole to about five thouſand five hundred men, under the command of Major General Coote, aſſembled in the boats, the remainder of the 1ſt and 2d brigade being put into ſhips cloſe to the ſhore, that a ſupport might be quickly given after the firſt landing was effected. At three o'clock the ſignal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about gun-ſhot from the ſhore; but the extent of the anchorage was ſo great, that the aſſembling and arrangement of the boats, could not be completed till near nine o'clock. "Here (continues Sir R. W.) let the reader pauſe for a moment, to dwell on this ſolemn ſcene, and imagine to himſelf the feelings, the impatience, the ſuſpence which agitated every mind; the hopes and fears which diſtracted the ſpectators; the anxiety of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the ſucceſs of this hardy enterprize, and the fate of the intrepid men who ſo cheerfully engaged to execute his orders!—The heart of the brave man will beat high with enthuſiaſm; and may thoſe who have hitherto with indifference regarded the ſervice of the army, from this moment pay it that tribute of reſpect which is the recompence of the ſoldier. May thoſe young men who are devoted to the military life ſeriouſly conſider its important duties, and ſeek to render themſelves capable of commanding; ever remembering, that, in the courſe of their ſervice, the fame and lives of ſuch ſoldiers muſt be hazarded to their judgment."

The

The right flank of the boats was protected by the Cruelle cutter, and the Dangereuſe and Janiſſary gun veſſels; the left by the Entreprenant cutter, Malta ſchooner, and Negreſſe gun veſſel; on each flank were two launches of the fleet, armed to ſupply the place of the Turkiſh gun boats which had ſeparated on the paſſage. Sir Sidney Smith, with a detachment of ſeamen, had charge of the launches, which contained the field artillery.* The Tartarus and the Fury bomb-veſſels were placed ſo as to cover with their fire, the landing; and the Petterel, Camelion, and Minorca were moored with their broadſides to the ſhore. At nine o'clock the ſignal was made to advance. The boats ſprung forward at the ſame inſtant, and the whole ſcene became animation. Two thouſand French poſted on the top of the ſand-hills forming the concave arch of a circle on the front of about a mile, (the centre of which elevated itſelf a nearly perpendicular height of 60 yards, apparently inacceſſible,) looked down with wonder at the preparation, and have ſince confeſſed that they could not believe the attempt would even have been made; but when they ſaw the boats moving with extraordinary rapidity to the ſhore, and the armed veſſels opening their guns, they no longer doubted the ſerioufneſs of the intention, and poured all the fire which their artillery on the heights (12 pieces) and the caſtle of Aboukir could diſcharge. The quantity of ſhot and ſhells, and the ſhower of grape and muſquetry, ſeemed ſo to plough the ſurface of the water, that nothing on it could live; for a moment, it even compelled ſome of the boats rather to cloſe upon the left; but the impulſe returned with increaſed ardour, and, preſſing through the ſtorm, they forced to the beach. Leaping out of the boats

* No praiſe can exceed the alacrity and intrepidity of theſe men, who, finding the horſes uſeleſs, drew the artillery on ſhore with ropes, in defiance of the French batteries, to the thunder of which they anſwered by ſhouts of exultation and triumph.

on

on the ſhore, the reſerve formed as they advanced: the 23d and 40th ruſhed up the heights never firing a ſhot, but charging with the bayonet the two battalions which crowned it, till they carried the two Nole hills in the rear, which commanded the plain to the left, taking at the ſame time three pieces of cannon. The 42d regiment had landed, formed as on a parade, and mounted the poſition, notwithſtanding the fire from two pieces of cannon and a battalion of infantry. Gaining the height, two hundred French dragoons attempted to charge them, but were as quickly repulſed.

The boats of the Guards had ſcarce felt the beach, and the men began to jump out, before the ſame body of cavalry, who had rallied behind the ſand hills, charged upon them. This cauſed a momentary diſorder; but the 58th regiment, formed on their right, checked the enemy, and gave time for the Guards to preſent a front, when the cavalry retreated with conſiderable loſs. The 54th and Royals being in tranſport boats, did not reach the ſhore ſo ſoon as the others, but landed at the inſtant a column of ſix hundred infantry was advancing with fixed bayonets, through a hollow, againſt the left flank of the Guards. The French heſitated, then firing a volley, retreated. This moment of exultation cannot be deſcribed!

The Britiſh being now in full poſſeſſion of the heights, and General Coote advancing with the Guards and his brigade, the enemy ran from all points of their poſition, but in the rear ſand-hills maintained for about an hour and a half a ſcattered fire, when they were finally obliged to retreat, having loſt three hundred men, eight pieces of cannon and many horſes. The boats returned for the remainder of the army, which, by the great exertions of the navy, were all landed by the evening. Sir Ralph, impreſſed with the ſtrongeſt feelings of gratitude and admiration,* came on ſhore, and

Camp near Aboukir, March 9th, 1801.

* The gallant behaviour of the troops in the action of yeſterday, claims, from the Commander in Chief, the warmeſt praiſe

and took up a poſition diſtant about three miles, with his right to the ſea, and left on Lake Maadie; at the ſame time occupying the battery on the tongue of land at the entrance of the lake. The loſs of the Britiſh amounted to near five hundred men, amongſt whom were ſeveral gallant officers.† Regnier aſſerts, that the infantry laid down in the bottom of the boats, whilſt the ſailors, indifferent to the French artillery, rowed with vigour to the ſhore. What kind of boats would have allowed of ſuch an extenſion? Is it poſſible to be ignorant of the neceſſity of troops, in all debarkations, wedging cloſe together in an upright poſition; or how could fifty men be carried in each boat? Malignity ſhould always thus defeat itſelf.

From a conſideration of the enemy's ſtrength, and an obſervation of the map, it muſt be pronounced that a landing in the face of ſuch a poſition was nearly impracticable. The defence

praiſe that he can beſtow; and it is with particular ſatisfaction, that he has obſerved their conduct, marked equally by ardent bravery, coolneſs, regularity, and order.

Major Generals Coote, Ludlow, and Moore, and Brigadier Generals Oakes, who led on the troops that effected the landing, and were engaged, will be pleaſed to accept Sir Ralph Abercrombie's thanks, for the able manner in which they conducted the whole operation.

The Commander in Chief has much pleaſure in acknowledging the effectual aſſiſtance received from the navy on this occaſion, in conſequence of the judicious arrangements directed by Admiral Lord Keith. And it is his intention to requeſt his Lordſhip to communicate his beſt thanks to Capt. Cochrane of the Ajax, who ſuperintended the diſembarkation, as well as to the officers and men employed under him on that ſervice; and to the officers and men employed in the gun-boats and armed launches, that covered the landing.

Sir Sidney Smith, the captains, officers, and men of the ſhips of war, who acted with the army on ſhore, will be pleaſed to accept Sir Ralph Abercrombie's thanks for their activity in bringing up the field artillery, and for the intrepidity and zeal with which they acquitted themſelves of the whole ſervice entruſted to them.

† Captain Warren of the Guards, ſon of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, was particularly lamented, as one of the moſt promiſing young men in the army.

was ſtrictly good, and the conqueſt one of thoſe ſingular phœnomena which occaſionally occur to animate the brave with a confidence that brilliant exertions, ſupported by perſevering courage, may ſurmount mathematical improbabilities, and ſnatch a victory where cold calculation would predict a certain defeat. Had Sir Ralph Abercrombie been alarmed at the formidable appearance of the poſition, it is much to be feared that his prudence, however juſt, would have involved himſelf and army in eternal and irretrievable obloquy.

Aboukir Bay preſented the only port where the debarkation could have been made on the Egyptian coaſt, ſince it was neceſſary that the communication with the fleet, even daily, ſhould be preſerved, for on this the army not only was to depend for proviſions, ſtores, &c. but, at firſt ſuppoſed, for water. It is true Buonaparte landed near Arabs' Tower, and truſted to his fortune; but he had no European force to diſpute it, and he well knew the paltry reſiſtance which Alexandria could then oppoſe to him.*

Some may ſuppoſe that the bay of Jaffa offered a ſecurer debarkation; but the ſtate of the Grand Vizir's army muſt be conſidered, and the obſtacles which the deſart preſented to Europeans, unaccuſtomed to the climate.

The army employed itſelf after the action in digging to find water; as Sir Sydney aſſured the

* The author does not write to detract from the French; but it is the duty of an hiſtorian to correct falſe ſtatements. The boaſted aſſault of Alexandria was a contemptible as well as cruel action, unworthy altogether even of Buonaparte's fame.—Policy may excuſe the gaſconade of his diſpatches, but not the wantom ſtorm of a city, for the ſake of ſtriking terror, and fixing an impreſſion of the French name throughout Egypt. The murder of the garriſon was a barbarous violence, and the indulgence granted to his troops, of a three hours' ſacking of the place, an act of unjuſtifiable inhumanity.—Sir R. W.

troops

troops that wherever date trees grew, water muſt be near. The commander in chief thus found himſelf relieved from an anxiety which might otherwiſe have determined him ſtill to relinquiſh the enterprize.*

The commander of Aboukir caſtle refuſing to ſurrender, the Queen's and 26th diſmounted dragoons were ordered to blockade it. On the 9th of March the army advanced a ſhort way, and were poſted in three lines. On the 10th ſome ſkirmiſhing between the advanced poſts took place.

On the ſame day Capt. Marley, with Capt. Stuart of the Mondovi, went in a boat up Lake Maadie, and landed on the canal of Alexandria, near to the iſthmus, and aſcending the height on which the citadel of the Britiſh entrenched camp was afterwards conſtructed, they diſcovered the rear of a column paſſing into the lines before Alexandria.

The neceſſary ſtores being on ſhore, a depot formed, and an hoſpital eſtabliſhed on the beach, Sir Ralph moved the army on the 12th to Mandora Tower, about four miles, where it encamped in three lines; a body of French cavalry ſkirmiſhing the whole way with the advanced guard.

The army marched to attack the French on the 13th, who were poſted on the ridge of heights which the Britiſh afterwards encamped on during the blockade of Alexandria. They had received a reinforcement, making their total force about ſix thouſand men, of which ſix hundred were cavalry, with between twenty and thirty pieces of cannon: their poſition was on very commanding ground, the approach to which formed a fine glacis

* An Arab came to Sir Sydney Smith, and ſhewed him a well, which he ſaid had been cloſed by him ever ſince the French landed. An act of friendſhip which augured favourably of the general diſpoſition.

for the whole range of fire from their numerous artillery. As Sir Ralph Abercrombie determined to turn their right, (their left being refuſed) the Engliſh army marched in two lines and column of regiments from the left, the reſerve covering the movement on the right, and keeping parallel with the firſt line. Captain Hillyar commanded the launches in the lake. It had not advanced out of the wood of date trees, in front of Mandora Tower, before the enemy left the heights on which they had been formed, and moved down by their right, commencing a heavy fire on the 92d regiment, which formed the advanced guard of the left column. At the ſame time the cavalry, under the orders of General Bron, charged down a height on the 90th regiment, forming the advanced guard of the right column. This regiment firmly maintained its ground, and allowing the cavalry to approach, fired ſuch a volley as completely altered their direction, ſoon compelling them to retreat with the greateſt precipitation. A few of the dragoons, however, reached the ranks, and were bayoneted in their attempt to break through. Colonel Latour Maubourg was himſelf deſperately wounded, and the loſs of the whole very great. The diſcipline and ſteadineſs of the 90th regiment were moſt honourable. Major General Craddock inſtantly formed his brigade, notwithſtanding the heavy fire they were now under, with the moſt regular order and preciſion. The conduct of the 92d had been no leſs meritorious. Oppoſed to a tremendous fire, and ſuffering ſeverely from the French line, they never receded an inch, but maintained the conteſt until the marines and the reſt of the line came to their ſupport; and yet theſe are the regiments which Regnier impudently accuſes of laying down their arms! The army now formed in two lines; the reſerve continuing in column on the right, the Guards in rear of the right of the line as a ſup-

port

port to the centre, and General Doyle's brigade moving in the rear of the left in column. In this order they puſhed on with the greateſt vigour, preſerving always the ſtricteſt regularity; whilſt the foreign brigade emulated the Britiſh.

The enemy kept up a conſtant fire of muſquetry and artillery, but oppoſed a little afterwards in line. Had there been more cavalry with the army, the enemy muſt have loſt all their artillery, and their retreat would probably have been cut of. They were compelled to quit their poſition, and retreat into their own lines on the heights before Alexandria; but before this could be wholly effected, Dillon's regiment, who had moved to the left, charged with the bayonet, and carried two guns placed on the canal of Alexandria, turning them immediately againſt the enemy. Sir Ralph Abercrombie wiſhing to follow up his ſucceſs, by carrying the important poſition the French had retired on, proceeded acroſs the plain, ordering General Hutchinson, with the ſecond line, to move forwards to the left, and ſecure a projecting rising ground; General Moore was directed to the right, that both flanks might be aſſaulted at the ſame time. The firſt line remained in the plain, rather to the right. Hutchinſon advanced upon the green hill, and, occupying the whole of it, detached the 44th regiment in front to carry a bridge on the canal of Alexandria, which they immediately effected. The enemy now began to play from all their field artillery and heavy ordnance. General Hutchinſon's column found ſome ſhelter from the inequalities of the ground, and the reſerve was protected by the broken ſurface of the ſoil on the right. The centre, however, remained totally expoſed. Whilſt Sir Ralph Abercrombie reconnoitred, the army continued under the moſt terrible and deſtructive fire to which troops were ever expoſed. No longer in danger, the French had only to load, and fire.

Aim was unneceſſary, the bullets could not but do their office, and plunge into the lines. For ſeveral hours did the Engliſh remain ſuffering this exterminating fire, never betraying the leaſt irreſolution. If a word was heard, it contained only a wiſh to be led on to the aſſault. At length Sir Ralph Abercrombie deemed it prudent not to attempt the forcing of the heights, ſuppoſing them commanded by Fort Crétin, in which caſe, for want of artillery, he was not prepared to maintain them; the army was therefore withdrawn at ſunſet, ſtill marching as if on parade. This action had been highly creditable to the gallantry and diſcipline of the Britiſh, whoſe movements were executed with the ſteadineſs and accuracy of a review.—The conduct, exertions, and animating example of the general officers were never exceeded; and when it is remembered, that the guns were dragged by ſailors through a deep and burning ſand, the rapidity of their movements and their ſucceſs is highly meritorious. Happy would it have been had the army never advanced beyond the firſt captured poſition; as far as which it had glorioufly triumphed. The loſs it had ſuſtained, though conſiderable, was unavoidable; but it was a fatal movement, in the event, which brought it ſo conſiderably within cannon ſhot of the ſecond poſition, where it was halted long. Had not the appearance of the ground, between lake Maadie and Mariotis, from the nitrous ſalt upon the ſurface, and partial ſappineſs, been deemed evident proofs of its total marſhy nature, its examination would have opened the weak part of the poſition, and rendered a movement obvious; but the eye was then unacquainted with the phænomena, and the deception was natural. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to 1100 men killed and wounded. The French did not ſuffer ſo much, though above 500 of them were put *hors de combat*: four field pieces were alſo taken, and a great quantity of ammu-

nition.

nition. Sir Ralph Abercrombie had a horſe ſhot in the action.*

The poſition now occupied by the Britiſh was by nature ſtrong; the right projected a quarter of a mile, on very high ground, and extended to the large and magnificent ruins of a palace, built in the time of the Romans, within fifty yards of the ſea. The breadth of this promontory of ſand hills and old ruins was not more than three hundred yards, and it gradually ſloped down; an intermediate valley of equal diſtance lay between it and the receding ſand hills, which formed the reſt of the poſition, the entire of which excepting that near the canal of Alexandria was level ground. The front of the poſition, from the right of the ground on which the Guards were encamped, formed an oblique line to the left. On the extreme point of the left, and about a quarter of a mile on the canal, two batteries were ordered to be conſtructed. Lake Maadie protected the rear of the left, by flowing cloſe to the canal: the extent from the ſea to the lake was about a mile. In front of the right was

Camp, four miles from Alexandria,
14th March, 1801.

* The Commander in Chief has the greateſt ſatiſfaction in thanking the troops for their ſoldier-like and intrepid conduct in the action of yeſterday; he feels it incumbent on him particularly to expreſs his moſt perfect ſatisfaction with the ſteady and gallant conduct of Major General Craddock's brigade. And he deſires that Major General Craddock will aſſure the officers and men of the 90th regiment, that their meritorious conduct commands his admiration.—To the 92d and regiment of Dillon's, an equal ſhare of praiſe is due; and when it has been ſo well earned, the Commander in Chief has the greateſt pleaſure in beſtowing it.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie deſires, that Lieutenant Colonel Smith and the battalion of marines will accept his thanks, for their conduct in the courſe of the ſervice of yeſterday at the requeſt of Lord Keith; that corps will march this afternoon to Aboukir, and will place themſelves under the command of Colonel the Earl of Dalhouſie.

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a continuation of uneven ground. Before the centre a ſlope deſcended into the plain, which commenced in front of the left, and extended as far as the French poſition. The ground was covered with large ſtones and ruins, the ſcite of the whole having been originally that of a Roman colony.

On the projecting ground of the right were poſted the 58th and 28th regiments, which defended the ruins and redoubts; theſe were ſupported by the 23d regiment, the 42d, 40th, and Corſican Rangers. In the interval and flat, between thoſe heights and the right of the centre, were the cavalry of reſerve, then the guards on the hill. On the left were the Royals, 92d, 2d, 54th, and 64th; then the 8th, 18th, 90th, 13th, alſo in échellon to their right brigade. At right angles, with their left thrown back facing the lake, and to protect the canal, were the 27th, 79th, and 56th poſted. The ſecond line was formed from the right, by the Minorca, De Rolle's, Dillon's, the Queen's, 44th, 89th, 30th; the diſmounted cavalry of the 12th dragoons, and then the mounted part of this regiment, and the 26th. The marines and 92d had marched to Aboukir, and the Queen's replaced them. On the right, and within a hundred and fifty yards of the ſhore, were ſtationed four cutters. The fleet cruized conſtantly off Alexandria.

The French poſition was parallel, but more formidable. A very high and almoſt perpendicular ridge of hills extended from the ſea near to the canal of Alexandria, where, gradually ſloping to its level, they formed the main poſition of this front: but in advance of their right they occupied a tongue of land, which projected a mile parallel to the canal of Alexandria, and which obliged the Engliſh advanced poſts to be thrown back ſo as to form an obtuſe angle. In the centre of the principal line roſe Fort Cretin, in the left of its rear appeared Fort Caffarelli, Pompey's Pillar on its right

right, Cleopatra's Needle on the left, and the city of Alexandria extending into the ſea, and at the extremity of a long neck of land the Pharos. At the back of the town, the maſts of the ſhipping in the weſtern harbour were viſible. In the eaſtern harbour, formed by the Pharos and ſome rocks, on one of which is built a tower, called the Pharillon, were two or three polacres and gun-boats. The whole preſented the moſt intereſting appearance, in an hiſtorical as well as military point of view. Wherever the eye could meaſure, objects of the greateſt character attracted its attention, and the very ruins under the feet were ſacred from their antiquity.

About this time, an unadviſed expedition, though conducted with ſignal bravery, was undertaken by a ſmall detachment under Colonel Archdale, againſt a body of 150 men, commanded by General D'Eſtin. As the Engliſh numbered only 80, they were obliged to retire, after a warm engagement, in which their ſpirited leader unfortunately loſt his arm. The ſame day, the death of Colonel Brice of the Guards, who, having miſſed his way on the night he had been field-officer on duty, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, was announced by the return of a flag of truce. Wandering into the French line of poſts, he was attacked, ſeverely wounded, and robbed. Nothing of moment occurred otherwiſe in the army, which was employed in conſtructing batteries, bringing up guns, forming a depot of heavy artillery and ammunition, procuring fuel, water and proviſions, and erecting tents. Hitherto the troops had enjoyed no covering but their blankets or great coats, although the nights were intenſely cold, and the damp exhalations of the ground piercingly chilling. To the revival in ſome meaſure of the ſpirits of the Engliſh, Aboukir caſtle now ſurrendered, and the Capitain Bay, with two ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates and ſmall Turkiſh veſſels, having on board the remainder of the cavalry, arrived.

Aboukir

Aboukir caſtle is conſidered as a moſt wretched place, the rooms being abſolute dungeons. Twelve guns, and abundance of ammunition, were found in the fort; the garriſon amounted to 190 men.*

On the 19th the ſupply in the market failed from the advance of General Menou, whoſe patroles had killed ſeveral Arabs bringing ſheep.

On the 20th a column of infantry and cavalry was perceived paſſing into Alexandria; and an Arab chief ſent in a letter to Sir Sidney Smith, acquainting him of the arrival of General Menou with a large army, whoſe intention it was to ſurpriſe and attack the Britiſh camp the next morning; but much confidence was not placed in the communication at head-quarters. Sir Sidney, however, was convinced of the honeſty and truth of the information, and aſſured his friends of the event taking place.

The poſition of the army was now ſtrengthened by a battery not cloſed in the rear, erected a little in front, and to the left of the ruins of Ptolemy's Palace, from whence the ſpace to the ſea was open. In front of the right of the guards was a redoubt; on their left a large battery, where the ſignal ſtaff was hoiſted; on the left of the line a redoubt, and on the canal of Alexandria two works. On the whole line were two 24 pounders, and 34 field pieces.

* It may not be totally irrelevant to correct Bounaparte's account of the victory he gained over the Turks at Abouquir, which deſcribes their force as amounting to 17,000 men, the whole of which he ſtates to have been either killed or taken. The conſequent importance of ſuch a conqueſt attached certainly much credit to the commander, and from the circumſtances of the times proved of infinite advantage to his intereſt. But this, like moſt other French diſpatches, had no other authority than the *ipſe dixit* of the writer to juſtify it. Inſtead of 17,000, there were not quite 8,000; 4,000 of which were killed and wounded in the action, near 2,000 were carried off by the boats at the time, or during the ſiege of the caſtle, and the remainder capitulated in the fort. Such is the fact, and ſo has the world been deceived!—Sir R. W.

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On the 21ſt of March, the army, as uſual, was under arms at three o'clock in the morning. All was quiet till half paſt three o'clock, when the report of a muſket was heard at the extremity of *the left*: inſtantly afterwards a cannon fired, ſcattered muſquetry ſucceeded, and then two more guns. Attention was for a moment directed to that quarter, convinced that a general attack was commencing: but it was immediately evident that the firing was too feeble to believe *that* to be the point of the enemy's ſerious object. General Moore, who, as general officer of the night, on the firſt alarm proceeded to the left, was ſo impreſſed with this idea, that he turned back to the right.

For a few minutes all was ſtill; the awful ſuſpenſe of anxious expectation, not of apprehenſion. Every eye painfully extended forwards through the gloomy miſt of the atmoſphere, and the ears ſtrained to catch the ſmalleſt ſound. Occaſionally the eaſtern horizon was anxiouſly regarded; but though the grey of the morning became perceptible, it ſeemed reluctantly to break. On a ſudden, loud ſhouts were heard in front of the right; a roar of muſketry immediately ſucceeded, and the action there became general.

Covered by the unequal ſurface of the ground, the enemy had advanced unperceived as far as the videttes, and continued to preſs on to the main poſition with all poſſible celerity: one column directed its march on the ruins where the 58th were poſted, the front of which was much more extenſive than that of the regiment; ſome parts, however, of the wall remaining, the regiment divided, but could not even then fill up the different intervals. Colonel Houſton, who commanded, faintly perceived the enemy, who advanced with drums beating and huzzas; but fearing to fire on the Engliſh piquets, he allowed it to approach ſo cloſe that the glazed hats were clearly diſtinguiſhed, when he ordered the grenadiers to fire, which was followed by the whole regiment, and repeated with ſeveral rounds. Theſe diſcharges quickly made

made the enemy retire into a hollow ſome diſtance in their rear, from whence they ſhortly afterwards wheeled to the right, and endeavoured to force round the redoubt in front of their left, with another column, directing its march upon the battery. The 28th regiment ſtationed there opened a heavy fire on thoſe who attempted to ſtorm the redoubt, in front but the main body of the two columns now joined to a third, forced in behind the redoubt, and whilſt ſome remained to attack it thus in the rear, the reſt penetrated into the ruins. Colonel Crowdjye, who commanded the left of the 58th, obſerving their advance, wheeled back two companies, and after two or three rounds of fire advanced on the enemy with the bayonet. At this inſtant the 23d regiment appeared, and the 42d alſo advancing on the exterior ſide of the ruins to cover the opening on the left of the redoubt, cut off the troops which had entered, and after a ſevere loſs obliged them to ſurrender. The 28th regiment had preſented, as well as the 58th, the extraordinary ſpectacle of troops fighting at the ſame time to the front, flanks, and rear. Thus ſurrounded, the 28th regiment remained fixed to the platform of the parapet, and continued a conteſt before unexampled. Colonel Chambers had the honour of commanding, Colonel Paget having been wounded at the commencement of the action. The advance of the 42d relieved the 28th, from this unequal attack; but as that regiment approached the right of the redoubt, the firſt line of the enemy's cavalry, paſſing by the left of the redoubt, charged *en maſſe* and overwhelmed the 42d; yet though broken, this gallant corps individually reſiſted, and the conduct of each man exalted ſtill more the high character of the regiment. Colonel Spencer, who had taken his ſtation in the intervals of the ruins, was for ſome ſeconds afraid to order his men to fire, leſt he ſhould deſtroy the 42d ſo intermixed with the enemy. But the cavalry paſſing on, and directing itſelf againſt that interval,

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he was obliged to command the firing, which ſtopped the advance; yet this force muſt inſtantly have been overpowered, if General Stuart, with the foreign brigade from the ſecond line, had not advanced in the moſt perfect order, and poured in ſuch a heavy and well directed fire, that the enemy fled or periſhed. It was in this charge of the cavalry that the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, anxious to be the moſt forward in danger, received his mortal wound. He had mounted his horſe, and finding the right was ſeriouſly engaged proceeded thither. Coming near the ruins, he diſpatched his aids-de-camp with orders to different brigades, when ſome dragoons of the French penetrated to the ſpot, and he was thrown from his horſe. One of them, ſuppoſed to be an officer, rode at him, and attempted to cut him down; but natural heroiſm, and the energy of the moment, ſo invigorated the veteran general, that he ſeized the ſword, and wreſted it from his antagoniſt: at that inſtant, the officer was bayoneted by a ſoldier of the 42d. Sir Ralph Abercrombie did not know the moment of his receiving the wound in the thigh, but complained ſeverely of a contuſion in his breaſt, ſuppoſed to have been inflicted by the hilt of the ſword in the ſcuffle. Sir Sidney Smith was the firſt officer who came to him; he had broke his own ſword, which Sir Ralph obſerving, he inſtantly preſented to him the one he had ſo glorioufly acquired.*

As the cavalry was by this time repulſed, Sir Ralph walked to the right of the redoubt of the

* This ſword Sir Sidney Smith means to place on his monument.

A ſingular circumſtance happened almoſt immediately afterwards. Major Hall, aid-de-camp to General Craddock, whilſt going with orders had his horſe killed. Seeing Sir Sydney, he begged to mount his orderly man's horſe. As Sir Sidney was turning round to bid him give it to Major Hall, a cannon ball ſtruck off the dragoon's head. "This," exclaimed Sir Sydney, "is deſtiny. The horſe, Major Hall is, is your's." Sir R. W.

Guards, whence he commanded a view of the whole field of battle. The French, though driven out of the camp, by no means gave up the contest on the right. A ſecond charge of cavalry by their reſerve, againſt the foreign brigade, completely failed. After this, their infantry did not keep any longer in a body.

The ammunition of the Engliſh being totally exhauſted, the regiments of the reſerve were obliged to remain without firing a ſhot; and for a time, there was only one cartouch for the guns in the battery. Whilſt ſuch was the conteſt on the right, the attack on the centre had continued. As day dawned, a column of grenadiers had advanced, ſupported by a heavy line of infantry, to this part of the poſition. The Guards poſted there threw out their flankers to oppoſe them, but theſe being driven in, General Ludlow directed the brigade to fire. Seeing the échellon formation, the French had proceeded to turn the left flank of the Guards, but theſe inſtantly wheeling back, checked their movement, and the advance of General Coote, compelled them to retreat. They then diſperſed as ſharp ſhooters, and kept up a very deſtructive fire, at the ſame time that their cannon played inceſſantly. The left of the Britiſh was never ſeriouſly engaged, being only expoſed to partial muſquetry, and diſtant cannonade. During the want of ammunition amongſt the Britiſh, the right of the enemy attempted to approach again cloſe to the redoubt; and ſome of them having alſo exhauſted their own means, abſolutely pelted ſtones from the ditch at the 28th, who returned theſe unuſual, yet not altogether harmleſs inſtruments of violence: but the grenadier company of the 40th moving out, the aſſailants ran away, the ſharp ſhooters left the hollows they were covered by, and the battalion evacuated the fleche.

General Menou perceiving the total failure of his movements, and that the Britiſh had ſuffered no impreſſion which might juſtify the hopes of eventual

eventual ſucceſs, determined on a retreat.* There was ſuch a want of ammunition on the part of the Engliſh, that his lines retired in very good order, under the heights of their poſition. The cannon, however, on the left, did much execution, and alſo the king's cutters on the right, which had gallantly remained in their ſtation, although expoſed to a body of the enemy within half muſquet ſhot, expreſsly firing at them, with the advantage of a conſiderable elevation. A corps of cavalry, poſted at the bridge on the canal of Alexandria, to protect the right flanks of their lines, and prevent a movement from the Britiſh left, deſerves mention for the ſteadineſs with which it maintained its ground, though the ſhot plunged conſtantly into the ranks. "It was not," (continues Sir Robert Wilſon,) "till the defeat of the French was thus abſolutely aſſured, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who had remained in the battery, where ſeveral times he had nearly been killed by cannon ſhot, could be prevailed upon to quit the field. He had continued walking about, paying no attention to his wound, only occaſionally complaining of a pain in his breaſt from the contuſion. Officers who went to him in the courſe of the action, returned without knowing from his manner or appearance that he had been wounded, and many only aſcertained it by ſeeing the blood trickling down his clothes. At laſt, his ſpirit, when exertion was no longer neceſſary, yielded to nature; he became faint, was placed in a hammock, and borne to the depot, cheered by the feeling expreſſions and bleſſings of the ſoldiers as he paſſed: he was then put into a boat, accompanied by his aid-de-camp and eſteemed friend, Sir Thomas Dyer, and carried to Lord Keith's ſhip.

"Attention was now directed to thoſe miſerably wounded men who were left on the field of battle: and the ſpectacle, from the contractedneſs of the

* The action ended at about ten o'clock in the morning of March 21, after a moſt obſtinate conflict of ſix hours.

ground of action, was really horrible. Thoſe who have never ſeen ſuch a ſight, muſt not ſuppoſe that the effect of this ſcene altogether conſiſts in the groans and lamentations of the dying: no, it is the gallant reſolution with which theſe acute and terrible ſufferings are borne; the energy of the ſoul, ſubduing the violence of bodily pain; the character of the ſoldier ſupported in theſe laſt moments, which excite the feelings, and annihilate the rage of hoſtility!"

On the ground were found about 1700 French killed or wounded, 1040 of whom were buried in the courſe of two days in the field of battle. The enemy's loſs appears to have been very conſiderable indeed, but the number, including the priſoners, at the faireſt eſtimation, amounted to about 4000 men, amongſt which were moſt of their principal officers, killed or wounded.

Four hundred horſes were alſo lying on the field, moſt of them on the left of the ruins. In this battle the French ſtandard was taken. Serjeant Sinclair of the 42d regiment, and a private of the Minorca, whoſe name unfortunately cannot now be acquired, claimed equally the trophy, and it appears that each merited the honour. Serjeant Sinclair firſt took it, but being ordered forwards by an officer, he gave it to a private, who was killed. When the Minorca advanced, the French had recovered the colours; but the private wreſted them from the man who had poſſeſſion, and then bayoneted him.* General Regnier ſtates, that the battalion

* Much controverſy has ariſen on the ſubject of the Invincible ſtandard. The various documents, however, publiſhed in Cobbet's Political Regiſter, demonſtrate that the honour of capturing that ſtandard belongs ſolely to Anthony Lutz. But this ſtatement is rendered deciſive by the following teſtimony from Captain Walſh, in his Journal of the Egyptian expedition, which has lately appeared.—"A ſtandard, covered with the military exploits of the corps to which it belonged, (according to General Regnier, a battalion of the 21ſt demi-brigade,) fell into the hands of the Minorca, or Queen's

battalion to which theſe colours belonged was compoſed chiefly of Copts; but how Copts came to carry a ſtandard, on which *le Paſſage de la Serivia, le Paſſage du Tagliamento, le Paſſage de l'Iſonzo, le Priſe de Graz, le Pont de Lodi*, a re inſcribed, "General Regnier can only explain!"

The loſs of the Engliſh conſiſted of ſix officers and 233 men killed; wounded 60 Officers, 1190 men; three officers, 29 men miſſing. The Engliſh tents were torn to pieces by the ſhot, and thouſands of braſs cannon balls were gliſtening in the ſand Several ſervants had been killed in the tents, and numerous miraculous eſcapes of the ſick lying in them might be related.

To the exertions and intrepidity of General Moore muſt be particularly aſcribed the ſucceſs of this glorious day. Though wounded early in the action through the leg, he refuſed to quit the field. Brigadier General Oakes, alſo ſeverely wounded early in the morning, remained throughout the action.—The ſpirited movement of Gen. Stewart decided the engagement. To Colonel Spencer, General Ludlow, and General Coote, the army was likewiſe eſſentially indebted. Sir Sidney Smith, though wounded early, was conſtantly in the hoteſt fire; and the Captains of the navy on ſhore, aided by ſome ſeamen, rendered very important aſſiſtance, in commanding the artillery in the great battery, and diſtributing ammunition to the troops. Surrounded, partly broken, deſtitute of ammunition, ſtill to continue a conteſt, and remain conquerors, muſt reflect eternal

Queen's German regiment. It was taken by a private, named Anthony Lutz, for which he received a certificate from the Adjutant-General, and the ſum of 20 dollars. This man, never having learned to write or read, was incapable of being made a Serjeant, to which poſt he would otherwiſe have been advanced. In the early part of the action, *a ſtandard* had been wreſted from the French by the 42d regiment; which was, however, unfortunately retaken from them at the moment of the impetuous charge of the enemy's cavalry."—Ed.

honour on the army capable of ſuch exertions, and cannot but excite the admiration of all military characters. The Britiſh ſervice has not merely to pride itſelf on this day for the battle gained;—it muſt lay the foundation of future glory, and, if its details are juſtly impreſſed, produce firmneſs, confidence and ſucceſs.*

General Regnier is for once accurate, when he aſſerts that the battle was fought by the right of the Engliſh army only; "and he thus entangles himſelf (continues Sir Robert Wilſon) "in beſtowing praiſe, where he meant to traduce. The French army, according to his account, was nine thouſand ſeven hundred men ſtrong, including fifteen hundred cavalry, with forty-ſix pieces of cannon. The Britiſh force, reduced by their loſſes in the actions of the 8th and 13th, by the men taken away for the care of the wounded, by the abſence of the 92d regiment, the marines, and 26th diſmounted dragoons, at Aboukir, did not yield an effective ſtrength of ten thouſand men, including three hundred cavalry. The half of that number reſiſted the concentrated attack of the French army, excluſive of 800 men on its right, and by their own immediate valour and exertions gained the battle."

The aſperſions caſt by the ſame hand on the bravery of the Scottiſh regiment, will obtain no credit among thoſe who are acquainted with the character of the 42d: it is in vain that he labours to detract from the honour of this victory, and to tarniſh, on all occaſions, the luſtre of Britiſh valour. That many of the French troops were in a ſtate of intoxication, as it is a habit which has been too frequent among them during this war, from the uniform iſſue of ſpirits before a pre-engaged attack, it will not be ſo difficult to believe. No excuſe can, however, be formed for

* "The meaneſt ſoldier of that army," ſaid Mr. Sheridan, "ought to be covered with laurels."

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the officers, one of whom, and of rank, was ſo tipſy when taken, as to be the object of general deriſion. It muſt, nevertheleſs, be ſtated, that the conduct of the French ſoldiers, whatever might be the incitement, was extremely gallant, and amongſt the wounded, ſeveral traits of heroiſm were diſplayed.*

But,

Head-Quarters, 24th March, 1801.

* Major-General Hutchinſon has received inſtructions from the Commander in Chief to thank the whole of the troops for their conſpicuous and brilliant conduct in the action of the 21ſt inſtant; a conduct, which has diſmayed an inſolent enemy, has raiſed the glory of their country, and eſtabliſhed their reputation for ever. To Major-General Moore, Brigadier-General Oakes, and the reſerve, no acknowledgments are ſufficient. Major-General Moore has conſiderably added to the eſſential ſervice he has already rendered to the army; and the Commander in Chief hopes, that both he and Brigadier-General Oakes will ſoon be enabled to reſume their ſituations, which they have ſuſtained ſo honourably to themſelves, and ſo uſefully to the public.

The 28th and 42d regiments made the nobleſt ſtand againſt a ſuperior force. Colonel Paget is entitled to the higheſt degree of applauſe. The ſupport given to the reſerve by Brigadier-General Stuart, of the 5th brigade, was as gallant as it was prompt, and entirely confirmed the fortunate iſſue of that brilliant day. Major-General Ludlow and the brigade Guards will alſo accept the thanks of the General, for the cool, ſteady, and ſoldier-like manner, in which they repulſed the attack of the enemy's column.

Major-General Hutchinſon has ſincerely to regret, that a wound, though not dangerous, has deprived the army, for a moment, of the preſence of their Commander in Chief, who, in all the different actions, was the firſt to lead them to danger and glory.

The army will judge of the feelings of General Hutchinſon by their own. It will, however, conſiderably diminiſh their regret, when they are informed, that the ſuperintending care of the Commander in Chief ſtill watches over them, and that the moſt ſanguine hopes are entertained, that he will ſoon be reſtored to perfect health, and reſume thoſe functions, which he has already exerciſed in a manner, which entitles him to the gratitude of his country, and to the admiration of thoſe gallant men, whom he has had the good fortune to command. The army has been deprived of

the

But, notwithſtanding the importance of this victory, the fate of Egypt was by no means decided.—Not an inch of territory was acquired; the French ſtill retained their poſition, with an army conſiderably more numerous than the Britiſh in the country. Yet, one immediate benefit reſulting, independent of the confidence it inſpired in the troops, was the impreſſion made on the inhabitants and Bedouin Arabs, thouſands of whom had witneſſed the battle; ſo that the market was immediately ſupplied with every article, and a direct communication eſtabliſhed with the interior. Still the army was, however, obliged to live on ſalt pork, as the troops would not truſt to the ſupply of freſh meat, and the commiſſary dared not undertake it. Duties were, in the mean time ſevere. By night the out-poſts were ſtrong, and the whole laid with their accoutrements on, turning out at three o'clock in the morning. The day was occupied in bringing the proviſions from the depot, dragging guns, ammunition, wood, &c. and this neceſſarily by men's labour: the camp was regularly fortifying, and batteries and lines raiſing wherever they could add to its ſtrength.

On the evening of the 23d March, Sir Sidney Smith went with a flag of truce to the out-poſts, demanding admittance to the commandant of Alexandria. Anſwer being returned that no perſon could be allowed to paſs the out-poſts, Sir Sydney Smith ſent in his letter, as from Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Keith, propoſing an evacuation of Egypt to the French, by which they might return to France, without being conſidered priſoners of war, their ſhipping, artillery, &c. being ſurrendered to the Engliſh. The letter was addreſſed purpoſely to the Commander of Alexandria. The next morning General Friant re-

the temporary ſervices of Brigadier-General Hope, by a wound which he received in the late action." The General regrets much the abſence of that gallant, judicious, and excellent officer.

turned

turned a note, expreſſing great ſurprize that an offer ſo diſreſpectful to the army of the eaſt and himſelf, ſhould be made, circumſtances by no means warranting the propoſal, and that the French were determined to defend Egypt to the laſt.

The weather by day was very violent, blowing right on ſhore, and occaſionally the ſtorm laſted forty or ſixty hours unremittingly; when the fleet off Alexandria was obliged to ſtand out to ſea, but re-appeared the firſt poſſible moment, as on the blockade every thing depended.

March the 25th, the Captain Pacha, with ſix thouſand men, arrived in the bay of Aboukir, and the next day landed and encamped at a little diſtance from the beach. Near them were the remains of four thouſand of their countrymen, who had periſhed two years before. The corruption of that field of battle was ſtill intolerable; almoſt wherever a horſe trod, the impreſſion of the hoof laid bare ſome corpſe with the clothes ſtill on.

Lord Keith wiſhing to occupy the caravanſary commanding the entrance into Lake Edko, Capt. Beaver of the navy was detached with ſome ſailors and marines for that purpoſe. The French fired a few ſhots as the boats approached, and then ran away, throwing the two guns off the battlements. Three hundred Turks, under Muſtapha Aga, who came with the Captain Bey, were marched to Aboukir, and there embarked for the caravanſary.

The next morning Captain Marley, of the ſtaff corps, proceeded with Lieutenant Wright, of the navy, in the Tigre barge, attended by one gun-boat. From the courſe of the channel they were obliged to keep near the ſhore, and when at a little diſtance from the village of Edko, the principal perſons of this little place immediately waded to them, expreſſing the greateſt joy at ſeeing them, and the utmoſt abhorrence of the French. The inhabitants of this village, at the firſt landing of the

the French, had committed ſome act of hoſtility againſt the detatchment ſent to occupy Roſetta. Buonaparte in his diſpatches to the Directory mentions this circumſtance, and adds, that having given orders for the reduction of this town, it was aſſaulted accordingly; he then proceeds to applaud the gallantry of the troops, as if another Iſmael had been taken; whereas this village had not even the mud wall which ſurrounds all the others in Egypt. As a proof of the reſiſtance, 150 men, women, and children were put to the ſword, and not a Frenchman was hurt. Captain Marley completed his reconnoitering, and on his return to Edko, the inhabitants brought ſheep, eggs, fiſh, and fowls as a preſent; but Lieutenant Wright inſiſted on paying liberally.

On the 29th Sir Sidney Smith, accompanied by Major Montreſſor and Iſaac Bey, a character well known, and a man of ſuperior talents, went with a flag of truce to the out poſts, as on the part of the Captain Pacha, Lord Keith, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie: refuſed admitance into the town, they were obliged to ſend in their diſpatch, to which no anſwer was received.

"It was on the morning of this day (continues Sir Robert) that the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie was known: he had borne painful operations with the greateſt firmneſs, but the ball could not be extracted. At length a mortification enſued, and he died in the evening of the 28th, having always expreſſed the greateſt ſolicitude for the army, and his anxiety to reſume his command. His loſs was a ſevere one; his death univerſally mourned; he was beloved by the troops for his kindneſs and attention to their welfare, and his courage was their pride and example. His age, combined with his ſervices, exertions, and manners, rendered him an object of enthuſiaſtic admiration."

"On

" On the 31ſt eleven Arab Chiefs came to Sir Sydney Smith; they were all (ſays Sir Robert) very intelligent men, with uncommonly fine phyſiognomies, and well clothed; but the people who accompanied them were ill-looking fellows, had only a cap on their heads, a looſe pair of linen pantaloons, and a coarſe blanket cloth thrown round them, which alſo formed a hood. It was impoſſible to regard theſe Chiefs without thinking of the Wiſe Men of the Eaſt, and to ſee their ſimplicity of manners, without remembering the Patriarchs, Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob; for no civilizing innovation has been introduced amongſt the tribes ſince their time: although it is not by this meant to inſinuate that there has not been a corruption of morality.

Anxious to maintain the character which the Britiſh army had acquired under the direction of his illuſtrious predeceſſor, General Hutchinſon, to whom the command now devolved, reſolved on ſome offenſive operation, which ſhould harras the enemy, and ameliorate the condition of his troops. As the attack on Alexandria was yet conſidered too hazardous an undertaking, the want of water and freſh proviſions determined him on an attempt againſt Roſetta, the acquiſition of which would ſecure the benefits of the Nile. A detachment under Colonel Spencer, with 8 pieces of cannon, aſſiſted by 4000 Turks under Caia Bey, were accordingly diſmiſſed on this ſervice early in April. On the 2d of this month the Captain Pacha viſited the grand camp, accompanied by Lord Keith, when the line was turned out to receive him.* Intelligence

* " His appearance was ſtriking, his dark eye was expreſſive of that energy and character for which he is ſo diſtinguiſhed; and although he ſeemed to have bad health, he did not look more than 35 years of age; his face was handſome, and his fine black beard beautiful; his manners were remarkably elegant and dignified. At the moment he was paſſing, a French Mameluke

ligence alſo arriving that the enemy had detatched ſuccours to Roſetta, the 2d regiment, or Queen's were ordered to the ſupport of Colonel Spencer.

Colonel Spencer had proceeded on the 7th to Edko, keeping his right upon the lake, by which he avoided the melancholy ſight of the number of dead bodies thrown overboard from the hoſpital ſhips, which the ſea had unhappily yielded up again. The Turks, however, had given him much uneaſineſs, as they kept, by way of amuſement, firing conſtantly in the air with ball. On the morning of the 8th, the army arrived before Roſetta, after a painful march acroſs the Deſert, where in the hollows of the ground the air was ſo hot as to excite the ſenſation of the vertigo, and where from the mirage it ſeemed a lake of water, reflecting even the ſhade of the date trees; an extraordinary deception, which no reaſoning or ſtrength of ſight could remove. As Colonel Spencer approached, the greater part of the enemy paſſed acroſs the Nile in germs, ready for the purpoſe, the remainder retreating towards El Hamel. When the army firſt arrived on the banks of the Nile, a

Mameluke deſerted, who was brought to him: he received the trembling apoſtate with a graciouſneſs which made a pleaſing impreſſion on all the beholders; then gave him, in conſequence of his contrition, and the intelligence he communicated, a handful of ſequins. The Mameluke, unable to reſtrain the emotion of gratitude, ſnatched at his hand to kiſs it, but the Captain Pacha withdrew it from his graſp, with a grace and ſmile of kindneſs which Lord Cheſterfield would have conſidered as the model of amiableneſs. When he came to the market, the Arabs ſhouted, and he ſent them handfuls of gold. The appearance of the army delighted him, and was more intereſting from being reviewed in the field of battle. As the Commander in Chief's tent was not large enough for his reception, the Captain Pacha had ſent two very fine Turkiſh ones to the general as a preſent. Their tents are made of coloured cotton, richly worked in the interior, enormouſly large, always cool, and perfectly adapted to a country where there is little rain."——Sir R. W.

germ

germ, containing the commandant, was ſeen ſailing up from Roſetta: and although a number of ſhots were fired at him, he perſevered and eſcaped. Several Turkiſh gun-boats now forcing the Boghaz, the French germs, which defended the paſſage, ſailed away, and anchored under the walls of Saint Julien. The eaſy conqueſt of Roſetta created aſtoniſhment, as the poſition of El Hamed was naturally ſtrong, and the defence had been greatly over-rated.

By a letter diſcovered in the pockets of General Roize, who was found among the dead after the battle of the 21ſt of March, the Britiſh Commander became at length convinced of the practicability of letting the ſea into lake Mariotis, by cutting the canal of Alexandria; a ſcheme which had long ſince been propoſed, and from the accompliſhment of which almoſt incalculable advantages muſt reſult to the Engliſh. Four cuts were made, of ſix yards breadth, and at about ten from each other. At ſeven o'clock in the evening of April 12th, the laſt faſcine was removed, and the water ruſhed in with a fall of ſix feet: two more cuts were afterwards finiſhed. In conſequence of this inundation, conſiderable re-inforcements of troops, no longer indiſpenſible before Alexandria, marched ſucceſſively to the aid of Colonel Spencer, who continued at El Hamed, occaſionally reconnoitring the enemy's poſition at El Aſt.

The caſtle of St. Julian, to which the French had retired on the ſurrender of Roſetta, was defended by 15 pieces of cannon, and four armed germs were anchored under the walls.* Owing to the

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* One of theſe on the firſt day was ſet on fire, and drifted to the eaſtern bank; inſtantly Captain Corry in his boat, notwithſtanding a heavy diſcharge of grape, forced by the caſtle, with the view of ſaving from the Arabs any men who might have been on board. Entering the germ, he found four Arabs with their knives, anxiouſly ſearching for ſome

the delays occaſioned by bringing up the heavy artillery from the depot three miles diſtant on the beach of the ſea, it was not till the 16th of April that the Engliſh batteries were opened; the Turkiſh gun boats, at the ſame time, directing a briſk cannonade.—When Lord Dalhouſie inveſted the place, two Frenchmen being found in the neighbouring wood of date trees, the Turks, after ſeverely mangling them, cut off their heads, and paraded them through Roſetta. For want of ammunition, the ſiege proceeded but ſlowly. The Captain Pacha, however, conducted himſelf with true bravery; he had erected a battery with an 18 pounder, againſt the north eaſt fort, where, being diſcovered by the enemy, they turned againſt this work a 24 pounder and a mortar; but he returned ſhot for ſhot, with the ſame undauntedneſs. In the evening of the 18th conſiderable impreſſion was made, by the aſſiſtance of four germs, ſent from Sir Sydney Smith to attack the ſouth-eaſt front of the caſtle. On the 19th the garriſon capitulated, after an honourable defence. When the garriſon marched out, and laid down their arms on the glacis, the reſpectable commandant, who had been thirty years in ſervice, was viſibly affected, and covered his face with his hands. The men taken amounted to 268, of which 160 had recently arrived from France: about 40 men had been killed or wounded. Several black ladies* and a young

ſome concealed victim! He had ſcarce quitted her again, towing off alſo theſe people, before ſhe blew up. When Captain Corry preſented the pennant he had taken from her to the Captain Pacha, his highneſs gave the crew forty ſequins, and expreſſed the ſtrongeſt admiration of their conduct.—

* An officer of the artillery aſking how much a black woman coſt, mentioned the word Eſpagnol (ſignifying Spaniſh dollar) which reminded the unfortunate female of a term ſo often made uſe of at her ſale, ſhe ſuſpected a ſecond

a young French woman, were found in the fort. A pretty face, and a white ſtraw hat wreathed with flowers, was eſteemed an agreeable ſight, where only "ſhe-monſters" had been hitherto ſeen.

Encouraged by theſe tranſactions, general Hutchinſon reſolved to preſs his operations againſt the interior. With this determination, on the 23d he ſent the Quarter-Maſter-General and his Staff; and on the 26th arrived in perſon at Roſetta. General Coote was left in the command of the army before Alexandria; a poſt, from the extent of its lines and diminution of its forces, of vigilance and danger, and in which little honour could be acquired, though much might be loſt.

"The officers of the army (obſerves Sir Robert Wilſon) who went to Roſetta, expected to find Savary's glowing deſcription realized, as they had found ſome juſtice in his remarks on the Deſert which ſeparates Aboukir and Alexandria. Their mortification was extreme, to diſcover that the boaſted delights of this city only conſiſted in compariſon. The ſight of verdure, after that barren waſte, is a gratifying novelty, which pleaſes and facinates the eye, in proportion to the previous ſufferings of the traveller. For two or three miles immediately on the bank of the Nile, towards Saint Julien, is a luxuriant vegetation; but beyond that, and over in the Delta, the ſcenery is bleak. To the right is Deſert.

ſecond barter, and giving a dreadful yell, ran and hid herſelf; but her pleaſure was as great, to find that her maſter did not mean to diſpoſe of her. At the Alexandria camp, however, five ſailors clubbed and bought a woman, brought by the Arabs to market, for ſeven dollars; ſhe cried much during the auction, but when her lot was decided, quietly ſubmitted to be led by a cord to the lake, where ſhe was ſtripped naked, ſcrubed well, then embarked in a boat, and carried off to their ſhip. Sir R. W.

" Roſetta is built of a dingy-red brick ; a great part of the towns is in ruins, many of the houſes having been pulled down by the French for fuel ; the ſtreets are not more than two yards wide, and full of wretches, at whom the pride of civilized man revolts. The quantity of blind is prodigious, nearly every 5th inhabitant has loſt, or has ſome humour in his eyes ; the eriſypelas, the dropſy, the leproſy, the elephantiaſis, all kinds of extraordinary contortions, and luſus naturæ, conſtantly offerd the ſight.

" Filth ; muſquitos of the moſt dreadful ſort ; vermin of every kind ; women ſo ugly, that, fortunately for Europeans, their faces are concealed by a black cloth veil,* in which two eye holes are cut : ſtench intolerable, houſes almoſt uninhabitable, form the charms of Roſetta—Savary's garden of Eden. The quay alone is a handſome object, and this certainly might be made noble.

" The Nile, the celebrated Nile afforded, uncombined with its bounties and wonderful properties, no pleaſure to the ſight ; the muddy ſtream, rotten banks, putrifying with the fatneſs of the ſlime, left from the waters ; its narrow breadth, not being more than an hundred yards acroſs, impreſſed with no idea of majeſty : but a reflection on the miraculous qualities of this river, an anticipation of the luxuries the very kennelly waters would afford, rendered it an object of conſiderable gratification. The baths at Roſetta were eſteemed very fine, and Savary deſcribes them as ſuch ; therefore they muſt be mentioned. The curious ſtranger enters firſt into a large ſaloon, where

* The Mahometan ladies conſider their faces as the ſacred part of modeſty, and are totally indifferent as to the concealment of the reſt of their perſons. Theſe faces they are particular in ornamenting on the forehead, cheeks, and chin, with large blue blotches, reſembling the tattooing, which ſailors uſe to mark themſelves with—Sir. R. W.

many

many people are laying naked in bed, or getting up, having performed their ablutions: he then paſſes through narrow paſſages, ſmelling ſhockingly, from the abuſes allowed in them, and each becoming gradually warmer, till the ſteam heat is almoſt intolerable: when he arrives in the room where the baths are, there he ſees a number of naked people, in various attitudes, ſome in the water, others rubbing down by the attendants, with gloves filled with cotton. Their horrid ſqualid figure, with their bald heads, excepting a little tuft of hair left on the crown, and briſtly black beards, made the place reſemble a den of ſatyrs. No ſcene could be more diſguſting; and it is aſtoniſhing how any perſon could remain five minutes, ſince the air is ſo tainted and oppreſſive. Hundreds of Engliſh, attracted by the deſcription, attempted to get as far as the baths, but were obliged to turn back when they had advanced a little way. The Moſaic pavement, with which the floors are paved, is really beautiful, and repays ſome inconvenience."

Agreeably to the wiſhes of the Captain Pacha, General Montreſor was appointed commandant of Roſetta, and Sir Sydney Smith reſumed the command of his ſhip. This diſpoſition was the ſubject of much regret to the army. To loſe the preſence of an officer who was regarded by the Arabs as a ſuperior being, and with whom to be the friend of Smith was the higheſt honour they coveted, ſeemed no common inconvenience. It might be conſidered as a return for this condeſcenſion, that General Hutchinſon, previous to his quitting Roſetta, obtained an edict from the Captain Pacha, which denounced the ſevereſt puniſhment on thoſe Turks who ſhould in future be guilty of murdering the Chriſtians, a crime which had juſt been perpetrated at a village in the Delta.

Towards the close of April there arrived a meſſenger from Morad Bey, with aſſurances of his joining General Hutchinſon if the army advanced towards Cairo. In a letter to Sir Sidney Smith, Morad adds—"How can I be attached to the French? Have they not deprived me of my ſovereignty, my honour, revenue? but it is on the Engliſh faith alone I can depend. The Turks have no right to my confidence." "Alluding to the hoſtility of the Turks againſt him. "Melancholy is it to reflect, (he obſerves) that the arrow which has ſtuck in the eagle's wing is tipped with the eagle's feather."

Advice was ſoon after received of the death of Morad Bey. While deſcending the Nile, in order to join the Engliſh, he was ſeized by the plague, of which he is ſaid to have expired in the courſe of three days, on the 22d April: on his death-bed, he charged his ſucceſſor, Oſman Bey Tambourgi, to attach himſelf to the Engliſh. His attachment to the French was that of neceſſity; it was an alliance at which his pride and religion equally revolted.*—So much was he eſteemed by the Beys and Mamelukes, when they buried him

* The following is alſo related, as the cauſe of his perſonal inveteracy againſt them. Some French officers of rank aſſembled at the houſe of Madam Morad Bey, the widow of the great Ali Bey, who entertained them with all the hoſpitality ſhe could poſſibly manifeſt; and as they retired, preſented the young Beauharnois with a ring of conſiderable value. A few days afterwards a contribution was laid on her property, far greater than her proportion, had previouſly been fixed at, and much beyond her means to pay. On complaint being made, ſhe received for anſwer, "that as it was underſtood ſhe ſtill poſſeſſed very coſtly ornaments, no mitigation could be pleaded." This exaction then appeared to be founded on the preſent ſhe had ſo generouſly given to the relative of Buonaparte, with the motive of ſhewing honour to that General. As ſuch, it was conſidered as the groſſeſt breach of faith and hoſpitality; nor could Morad Bey ever ſpeak of the tranſaction without the bitterſt expreſſions of indignation. Sir R. W.

at Saouague near Tahta, they broke his ſabre into his grave, thereby declaring that no one was worthy to wear his arms.

The effective force of the army now aſſembled at El Hamed amounted to between four and five thouſand; but the want of horſes to drag the cannon, and of camels to carry the ammunition and water for the men, preſented ſerious diſadvantages. On the 4th of May the 89th regiment, part of the 12th dragoons, and 1200 Arnauts, were ordered to croſs the Nile, under the command of Col. Stewart, and conform to the movements of the main army.—In croſſing the flat ſunk, and ſeveral Albanians were drowned, nor would the reſt reembark till incited by the example of the 89th regiment. May the 5th the army marched in two columns, one paſſing along the Nile, the other along the ſhore of Lake Edko, the Turks preceding. The advanced guard conſiſted of the 11th light dragoons, the Corſican Rangers, the 40th flank companies, the Queen's and 58th, under the orders of Colonel Spencer; General Craddock's brigade conſiſted of 8th, 18th, 79th, and 90th regiments, a detachment of the 26th, and the 12th dragoons; General Doyle's of the 1ſt, 50th, 92d, and 30th: The Turkiſh army, under the orders of Caia Bey, amounted to about 4000. With this force moved 12 field pieces, and eight Turkiſh.—Captain Stevenſon, aſſiſted by Captains Corry and Morriſon, had the command of the Turkiſh gunveſſels and Engliſh armed germs, which ſailed at the ſame time, and the tranſport germs followed.—The Turks moved with ſome regularity, and did not fire off their muſquets as formerly. Mulley Mahammed, Prince of Fez, who had come from Morad Bey, joined on the march. His attendants were few, but theſe very fine men, well appointed, and he was himſelf mounted on an Arabian mare of conſiderable excellence.* The army halted in the

* This ſingular man was conſidered by the inhabitants as a ſaint; his piety had acquired this character, and his bravery

the rear of the canal Deroute, arriving on the ground about three o'clock in the afternoon and encamped in two lines; at two o'clock on the morning of the 6th the Britiſh camp advanced, it being thought that the Turks, who had encamped in the firſt line, were not ſufficiently ſupported. Here, advices being received of the advanced guard of the Grand Vizir's army having taken poſſeſſion of Belbeis, with the aſſurance that 2000 cavalry, which he had detached forwards under Tizir Pacha, would arrive about this time in the Engliſh camp, General Hutchinſon determined to await their junction, particularly as the left of the French poſition appeared favourable for cavalry operations.

Colonel Stewart advanced in front of Montubis on the 5th, a village famous for the dancing girls;* and

very could only be accounted for from his conſcieuſneſs of being invulnerable. A determined enemy of the French, he had headed the inſurrection at Demanhour, when Buonaparte was in Syria, and contributed much to retard the capitulation of Cairo. A reward had been ſet on his head, but he gained greater triumph from the fidelity of the people. His dark eye was remarkably keen, his face florid, and extremely handſome: his turban and robe were white, edged with gold; a red and gold embroidered pouch was ſuſpended from his ſhoulders, by a broad gold lace belt: his arms were ſuperiorly fine, his horſemanſhip and dexterity admirable; indeed every motion was graceful: his modeſt yet noble mien, a certain expreſſion of ſanctity in all his actions, enforced an immediate idea of his pretenſions and character. He prophecied ſucceſs to the Engliſh, and remained their zealous friend, but after the fall of Cairo, avarice produced him enemies, and he was compelled to fly from Turkiſh perſecution. A few days previouſly he came to ſeek the General, from whom he had received every proof of favour and regard, but who unfortunately was now gone into Cairo. His countenance had loſt its animation, and his ſpirit ſeemed broken with misfortune. Sir R W.

* Theſe girls, called Almas, though deſcribed by Savary, in his romance concerning Egypt, as beautiful, and elegant, and

and on the 6th, between Sindioun and Foua. Proceeding to reconnoitre, the Colonel and Lord Blaney were met by ſome Arabs, carrying four heads of Frenchmen, who had been ſurprized in the town; the remainder of the detachment, conſiſting of an officer and eleven men, having luckily eſcaped acroſs to El Aſt. The exultation of the inhabitants, at ſeeing thoſe reeking trophies, was exceſſive; and was only ſurpaſſed by the acclamations with which they hailed the Britiſh officers. Gen. Hutchinſon, however, was very angry with the Turks for continuing their practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the priſoners: at his remonſtrance, the Captain Pacha again iſſued ſevere orders againſt it; but the Turks juſtified themſelves by the maſſacre of Jaffa. "As this act, (continues Sir Robert Wilſon) and that of poiſoning the ſick, have never been credited, ſuch enormities being ſo incredibly atrocious, a digreſſion to authenticate them may not be deemed intruſively tedious. Had not the influence of power interfered the act of accuſation would have been preferred in a more ſolemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of theſe murders; but neither menaces, recompence, nor promiſes, can altogether ſtifle the cries of outraged humanity; and the day for retribution and juſtice is only delayed.*

On

and voluptuous, are found to be frightfully hideous, illdreſſed, and coarſe; their movements, inſtead of graceful, are violent and diſguſting; contortions of the body inſpiring very different ſenſations from thoſe they were intended to excite. It ſhould be related, as an inſtance of the ſtate of ſociety even among Franks, that Almas are conſtantly employed to dance before their women and themſelves; and that at a wedding they become an indiſpenſible part of the ceremony, and are admired in proportion as they are indecent.

* Buonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by aſſault, many of the garriſon were put to the ſword; but the greater part flying into the moſques, and imploring mercy from

On the morning of the 7th, the Turkiſh patrole along the Nile diſcovering that the enemy had quitted

from their purſuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exaſperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war juſtified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impreſſion, and proudly refuſed to be any longer the executioners of an unreſiſting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel, of which the ſubſequent treaſon of an individual ſhall not deprive you!

Three days afterwards, Buonaparte, who had expreſſed much reſentment at the compaſſion manifeſted by his troops, and determined to relieve himſelf from the maintenance and care of three thouſand eight hundred priſoners, ordered them to be marched to a riſing ground near Jaffa; where a diviſion of French infantry formed againſt them. He had in perſon inſpected previouſly the whole body, amounting to near five thouſand men, *with the object of ſaving thoſe who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack.* The age and noble phyſiognomy of a veteran Janiſſary attracted his obſervation, and he aſked him ſharply, "Old man, what did you do here?" The Janiſſary, undaunted, replied, "I muſt anſwer that queſtion by aſking you the ſame; your anſwer will be, that you came to ſerve your Sultan; ſo did I mine." The intrepid frankneſs of the reply excited univerſal intereſt in his favour. Buonaparte even ſmiled. "He is ſaved," whiſpered ſome of the aids-de-camp." "You know not Buonaparte," obſerved one who had ſerved with him in Italy, "that ſmile, I ſpeak from experience, does not proceed from the ſentiment of benevolence, remember what I ſay." The opinion was too true. The Janiſſary was left in the ranks, doomed to death and ſuffered.

When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the ſignal gun fired.—Vollies of muſquetry and grape inſtantly played againſt them; and Buonaparte, who had been regarding the ſcene through a teleſcope, when he ſaw the ſmoke aſcending, could not reſtrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval. Kleber had remonſtrated in the moſt ſtrenuous manner; and the officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the general to whom the diviſion belonged was abſent,) refuſed to execute the order without a written inſtruction: but Buonaparte was too cautious, and ſent Berthier to enforce obedience.

When the Turks had fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to terminate the ſufferings of the wounded; but

quitted El Arſ, the Engliſh immediately entered. In the evening, Colonel Stewart moved to Surafa; the

but ſome time elapſed before the bayonet could finiſh what the fire had not deſtroyed, and probably many languiſhed days in agony. Several French officers, (by whom partly theſe details are furniſhed,) declared, that this was a ſcene, the retroſpect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accuſtomed as they had been to fights of cruelty!

Theſe were the priſoners whom Aſſalini alludes to, when he ſays that for three days the Turks ſhewed no ſymptoms of the plague; and that it was their putrifying remains which produced the peſtilential malady, which he deſcribes as afterwards making ſuch ravages among the French.

Their bones ſtill lie in heaps, and are ſhewn to every traveller: nor can they be confounded with thoſe who periſhed in the aſſault, ſince this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

To eſtabliſh further the authenticity of the relation, this only need be mentioned, that it was Bonn's diviſion which fired; and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of ſatisfying themſelves reſpecting the truth, by enquiring of officers ſerving in the different brigades compoſing this diviſion.

The next circumſtance requires indeed the moſt particular details to eſtabliſh; ſince the idea can ſcarce be entertained that the commander of an army ſhould order his own countrymen (or if not immediately ſuch, thoſe amongſt whom he had been naturalized,) to be deprived of exiſtence, when in a ſtate which required the kindeſt conſideration

Finding that his hoſpitals at Jaffa, were crowded with ſick, Buonaparte ſent for a phyſician, whoſe name ſhould be inſcribed in letters of gold, but which cannot be here inſerted.—On his arrival, he entered into a converſation with him reſpecting the danger of contagion, concluding with the remark that ſomething muſt be done to remedy the evil; and that the deſtruction of the ſick at preſent in the hoſpital, was the only meaſure to be adopted. The phyſician, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cauſe of humanity, remonſtrated vehemently; repreſenting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of ſuch a murder: but finding that Buonaparte perſevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable obſervation: NEITHER MY PRINCIPLES, NOR THE CHARACTER OF MY PROFESSION, WILL ALLOW ME TO BECOME A HUMAN BUTCHER; AND GENERAL, IF SUCH QUALITIES AS YOU INSINUATE ARE NECESSARY TO FORM A GREAT

the quantity of flies which here filled the tents is incredible; when, towards night, gunpowder was placed under them, and they were blown up, the ground appeared as if a caſk of raiſins had been ſpilled.—At this place the firſt accurate ſtatement of the force immediately oppoſed, was obtained; it amounted to 3,331 men, excluſive of 600 cavalry. The Turkiſh cavalry at length arrived. The troops were Syrians, almoſt naked, nearly without arms, miſerably mounted, totally undiſciplined. Though their force did not exceed 600

A GREAT MAN, I THANK MY GOD THAT I DO NOT POSSESS THEM.

Buonaparte, not to be diverted from his object by moral conſiderations, perſevered; and found an apothecary, who (dreading the weight of power, but who ſince has made an atonement to his mind by confeſſing the fact,) conſented to adminiſter poiſon to the ſick. Opium at night was diſtributed in gratifying food, the wretched unſuſpecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty ſoldiers, who had ſuffered ſo much for their country, periſhed miſerably by the order of its idol!

If a doubt ſtill exiſt as to the veracity of this ſtatement, let the members of the Inſtitute at Cairo be aſked what paſſed in their ſitting after the return of Buonaparte from Syria? they muſt relate, that the ſame virtuous phyſician, (who refuſed to become the deſtroyer of thoſe committed to his protection,) accuſed Buonaparte of high treaſon, in full aſſembly, againſt the honour of France, her children, and humanity! that he entered into the details of the poiſoning of the ſick, and the maſſacre of the garriſon; aggravating theſe crimes by charging Buonaparte with ſtrangling, previouſly at Roſetta, a number of French and Copts, who were ill of the plague, and thus proving that this diſpoſal of his ſick was a premeditated plan which he wiſhed to introduce into general practice! In vain did Buonaparte attempt to juſtify himſelf; the members ſat petrified with terror, and almoſt doubted whether the ſcene paſſing before them was not illuſion. Aſſuredly all theſe proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the Inſtitute; no, Buonaparte's policy foreſaw the danger, and power produced the eraſure: but let no man, calculating on the force which may prevent ſuch an avowal as it ſolicited, preſume to deny the whole: there are records which remain, and which in due ſeaſon will be produced. Sir R. W.

men,

men, it was not to be rejected; the Captain Pacha, however, was particularly mortified at the defalcation of their numbers, as well as the alledged acts of pillage and oppreſſion which they had committed in their march acroſs the Delta.

Fouah, as the former capital of Egypt, had excited univerſal expectation; but the place was worſe than Roſetta. Madame Menou's relations reſided in this town, and were not inſulted: ſhe had been here a little before the arrival of the Turks, but was now again obliged to fly.*

On the morning of the 9th of April, the army marched towards Rahmanieh, Colonel Stewart moving at the ſame time towards Deſſong. An engagement ſoon afterwards enſued, in which the Turkiſh and Engliſh gun-boats maintained an inceſſant cannonade, though there was at firſt an univerſal failure of wind. The attack was continued through the whole of the ſucceeding day; and on the following morning a white flag was perceived on the fort, while an officer, carrying one in a boat, paſſed down the Nile. At length he reached the General, to whom he offered to ſurrender the fort at diſcretion, which was accepted, and preſervation of private property accorded the garriſon. By the bold movement of the 89th, on the preceding day, and which muſt however, reflect the higheſt credit on Colonel Stewart, Lord Blayney, Captain Adye, and the corps, the French germs, above 70 in number, had been forced back into the harbour, while endeavouring to eſcape.

* This lady was of a reſpectable Egyptian family, and had been married by General Menou, on his public profeſſion of Mahometaniſm. The circumſtances of their marriage excited ſo much intereſt, that every one was anxious to obtain a ſight of the bride. Menou, however, though otherwiſe of a lively and communicative diſpoſition, effectually concealed her from the obſervation of others during the whole of his voyage back to France. She was conſtantly veiled, after the cuſtom of her countrywomen; and appeared to poſſeſs a deep intereſt in her huſband's affections.

and one gun-boat ſunk: the grenadiers of the 39th, notwithſtanding the conſtant diſcharges of grape, marched ſteadily on to the dyke running parallel to the Nile, behind which Colonel Stewart directed them to lay down; while Captain Adye, placing his guns on the moſt eligible points, continued, expoſed as he was, contending with a ſuperior weight of metal, and the covered batteries. The Turks, who had contemplated this advance, could with difficulty expreſs their admiration of ſuch conduct. "*Bono John!*" was vociferated, whenever an officer croſſed over the weſtern bank; and "*Tieb!*" with the thumb raiſed, was re echoed by the Arabs, *Tieb* implies excellent; *John* was the appellation conſtantly given by the Turks to an Engliſhman, who added *bono*, ſuppoſing it to be the Engliſh interpretation of their word ſignifying good.

Though an order was inſtantly iſſued forbidding any perſon going into the village of Rahmanieh, on account of the plague, the precaution proved too late: the Turks had crawled up cloſe to the poſition, entered without reſiſtance, and proceeded to the village in hopes of plunder, ranſacking even the hoſpitals. In the fort were found very large magazines of biſcuit, aquadate, and flour. The French had left 80 germs in the harbour; but had ſunk all the gun-boats, overturned the artillery on the batteries into the river, deſtroyed the ammunition, and done all the miſchief poſſible. The Captain Pacha was extremely irritated at finding things left in this ſtate, and almoſt regretted that a capitulation had been granted to the garriſon of the fort, where every thing bore evidence of an unexpected and precipitate retreat.

About this time Lieutenant Drake, with 30 dragoons of the 12th, going out to water their horſes, and hearing ſome firing, happily arrived in time to ſave a detachment of 50 men, who had recently left Alexandria with diſpatches, from the fury of the Arabs, by whom their lives would certainly

tainly have been ſacrificed. No information could however be derived, from the officer commanding this detachment, as to the arreſt of Regnier and Damas, by General Menou, in Alexandria; and who had been ſent on board two veſſels which ſailed directly for France. The Lodi, carrying General Regnier, eſcaped. But the veſſel containing General Damas, was taken; fortune again favouring the deſerts of Captain Young, of the La Pique frigate, by thus preſenting him above 6000l. in ſpecie, which was ſaid to be General Kleber's property.

In the affair of Rahmanieh, excepting four officers, the loſs of the Britiſh was trifling; but the Turks ſuffered more conſiderably. The garriſon marched out to the number of 110 commanded by a chief-de-brigade, having loſt about 100 men: neither the officers, who dined in the camp, (and among whom General Doyle diſcovered one who had ſerved againſt him in America,) nor their men, ſeemed at all to regret their deſtiny. The force of the enemy, the greater part of which eſcaped previous to the ſurrender, had been augmented by troops from Alexandria; and their number amounted to 4000 infantry, and 800 cavalry, poſſeſſing 33 field pieces. Including the corps in the Delta, the Britiſh force was under 4000, and many of thoſe were impaired by ſickneſs: while the Turks, including thoſe under Col. Stewart, though numbering 5000 men, could not be rated, from their want of diſcipline, as equal to more than 1500 Europeans. By the poſſeſſion of Rahmanieh, the armies of Menou and Belliard were divided by a vaſt extent of deſert, and combined offenſive operations rendered impoſſible; the command of the Nile was alſo ſecured, and a communication with the interior eſtabliſhed. Though the French were repulſed, and had retired, they were not, however, weakened; from Cairo, their concentrated force might yet advance; and

if they had loſt a poſition, they ſtill retained the capital and principal fortreſs of the country.

Having deeply inveſtigated the circumſtances of his preſent ſituation, General Hutchinſon reſolved to purſue his ſucceſſes. The intrenched camp of Rahmanieh being reſigned to the Turks, who ſtationed a garriſon of 300 in the fort, and the captured germs mutually divided between the two armies, on the morning of May 11th, the whole army advanced through a fine corn country, already ripe. One benefit attending the acquiſition of the germs was the conveyance of the knapſacks and ſtores by water. Hitherto the troops had carried every thing themſelves, nor had even the officers any more baggage than what was placed on their own backs, which indeed could not be much where the thermometer was never leſs than 95. A ſhirt pulled off, and dried in the ſun, was in this ſituation conſidered a real luxury. It was with difficulty that the Engliſh officers reſtrained the habitual exceſſes of the Turks, who after ranſacking the peſt-houſes, abandoned the miſerable tenants to die. Theſe wretched villagers* crowded gratefully around

* Language is inſufficient to give a juſt idea of the miſery of an Egyptian village. Each habitation is built wholly of mud, and reſembles in ſhape an oven; within is only one apartment, of about ten feet ſquare. The door does not admit of a man's entering upright; but as the bottom is dug about two feet, when in the room, an erect poſture is poſſible. A mat, ſome large veſſels to hold water, which it is the conſtant occupation of the women to fetch, an Alkaras or drinking pitcher, made of fine porous clay, in which the water is kept very cool, a rice pan, and coffee-pot, are all the ornaments and utenſils. Here a family eat and ſleep, without conſideration of decency or cleanlineſs, being in regard to the latter worſe even than the beaſts of the field, who naturally reſpect their own tenements

All the villages have high mud walls, flanked with little towers of the ſame material, to protect them from the Bedouin Arabs. At night a conſtant guard is mounted, and the faithful dog, who in Egypt is treated with ſuch barbarity, protects the thankleſs maſter's property; for the magazines of corn are formed on the outſide of he walls, otherwiſe they

around their deliverers; they beheld with wonder the diſcipline of the Britiſh, following in regular order the Ottoman troops, after their fatal experience both of Mahometans and Chriſtians: the Britiſh ſoldiers required water only, for which they frequently rewarded the trembling natives, who ſcarcely hoped to eſcape the ſevereſt uſage. Twelve miles from Rahmanieh the army halted, at Shibragite, on the banks of the Nile; a Sirrocco wind, raging the whole of the day, having inflamed the atmoſphere, and parched the troops almoſt to ſuffocation. Paſſing over the ground where the Mamelukes were firſt defeated by the French, the army marched the next morning to Kaffa Haudeig; the wind continuing, ſo that the germs and gunboats could not keep up. From this place Major Wilſon was ſent with diſpatches to the Grand Vizir, repreſenting the probability of his being ſoon attacked by the French, and entreating him not to riſk an action, as the delay of a few days would enſure mutual co-operation. Arriving on the 15th of May, Major Wilſon found the Turkiſh camp already in movement, accounts having juſt arrived of the advance of the enemy from Cairo. His Highneſs attended to the repreſentations of Major Wilſon, but urged the peculiarities of his ſituation as precluding him from acting upon the advice.—"Only the day before, his followers had evinced ſtrong ſymptoms of diſcontent, at not being allowed immediately to proceed to Cairo: that, on the motion for a retreat, they would diſband in deſpondency and diſguſt; and that ſuch a movement would diſgrace the Ottoman arms: that if compelled to retire, the French

they would be too extended for the inhabitants to defend. The property of each village is depoſited in one place, every individual owner heaping up his own rick, and keeping it diſtinct from his neighbours, by preſerving a path around. Thus their depôt, more compreſſed, reſembles a corn field in England, before its produce is barned. Sir R. W.

would not dare to purſue their advantage: that any attempt to ſtrike a tent, &c. would create alarm, and endanger himſelf." News now coming that the French had advanced beyond El Hanka, Tahir Pacha was ſent with a conſiderable corps of cavalry to keep them in check; and another corps was detatched into the Deſert, to attack them if they attempted to paſs by that route. Major Wilſon therefore returned with the Grand Vizir's determination, and arrived in the Britiſh camp during the night of the 16th, at Algam.

Continuing their March, the army had fallen in with a valuable convoy, which, coming from Cairo down the canal of Menouf, had miſſed General Lagrange's retreating army, and were ignorant of the capture of Rahmanieh; ſeveral of the French had been wounded or killed by the Arabs and Turks, before the Engliſh came up. This convoy was valuable, containing all kinds of neceſſaries, ſeveral heavy guns intended for the defence of Alexandria, and about 5,000l. in ſpecie. Tho' the Turks were extremely irritated at ſo many priſoners having eſcaped their ſabres, they conſoled themſelves with the greateſt portion of the dollars.

General Doyle having zealouſly urged and volunteered to purſue that part of the convoy which had eſcaped into the Deſert, the 12th dragoons, with 2 field pieces, and his own brigade of infantry, were directed to follow him; whilſt General Craddock, with a brigade, moved along the banks of the Nile.

Major Wilſon and Colonel Abercrombie galloped on to diſcover the enemy's column, attended only by the wild Arabs, who flocked from all parts of the Deſert. Having proceeded about 7 miles they came up with the convoy; when they attempted to make the Arabs attack their front and right flanks, while Captain Sutton of the 58th then arriving, uſed his utmoſt exertions to effect the ſame ſervice. The French, however, kept them completely at a diſtance. Major Wilſon now propoſed

to

to Colonel Abercombie, to offer the commandant a capitulation, as the ſtratagem might ſucceed, and would at all events give time for the arrival of General Doyle. Colonel Abercrombie conſenting, he rode up with a white handkerchief on his ſword, and demanded to ſpeak with the commandant; who came forward, aſking what was required.—Anſwer being made, that he was ſent by the Commander in Chief, to offer terms, on condition that the troops ſhould lay down their arms and be ſent directly to France; the commandant, Colonel Cavailier, violently cried out to him to retire inſtantly, for he ſcarcely knew whether he ought not to order his people to fire. Replying that it was the humanity of the General which induced the offer, and reminding Colonel Cavailier of the reſponſibility now attached to him, Major Wilſon turned his horſe, and was proceeding to the rear. At this inſtant, General Doyle having come up and formed, an aid-de-camp galloped after Major Wilſon, and required his return to Colonel Cavailier, who aſked for the propoſed conditions, and requeſted he would wait a conſultation with his officers. A ſenſation of joy became perceptible in the troops; though the manner in which they were drawn up preſented a formidable reſiſtance. Colonel Cavailier came back and ſaid—it was the definitive reſolve of his officers that they could only agree to the ſurrender of their camels and horſes, but that the troops muſt be ſent into Cairo free—Major Wilſon lamented this determination, which he ſaid he muſt conſider as a poſitive refuſal; plunder not being the object of the Engliſh General, but the capture or deſtruction of this corps of troops, ſuch terms it would be an inſult to offer him. The Arabs began now to preſs on, and the uneaſineſs of the column to be more and more apparent. At length Colonel Cavailier declared, "that if he might lay down his arms at head-quarters; if the officers might

might retain their private property, the men be ſent directly to France, and on arriving there be no longer conſidered as priſoners of war; if an officer might be ſent to Cairo for the ſecurity of their baggage, and Major Wilſon remain as a hoſtage for their ſafe conduct to the Britiſh camp; he would agree to ſuch terms."

As theſe conditions were all conformable to inſtructions, they were immediately accepted by Major Wilſon, and ſhortly after ratified by Gen. Hutchinſon. The Arabs appeared aſtoniſhed at ſeeing this quiet ſubmiſſion in the enemy; an event that will remain recorded in their tribes for generations. In a field cloſe to head-quarters, the French troops grounded their arms. They numbered 560, including 120 of the Dromedary corps, which were the picked men of the army: one four-pounder, and 550 camels, became the property of the Engliſh.—The capture of theſe camels relieved the men from much of their ſevere duties, beſides enſuring a more certain ſupply of water. All the French officers afterwards avowed, that when, in his firſt propoſal to Colonel Cavailier, Major Wilſon mentioned the word "*France*," it electrified the ſoldiers, and that the ſentiments connected with it were not to be repreſſed.

This was the firſt time that Europeans in the Deſert of Lybia, ſince the arrival of the French, experienced protection from its ſavage inhabitants; but in the degree they abhorred the French, in ſo much did the Engliſh obtain their friendſhip. Many of the infantry, overpowered by the heat and march, had periſhed but for their aſſiſtance. No inſtance occurred where they abuſed the rights of humanity; on the contrary, they conducted in the ſtragglers the next day, having afforded them every relief in their power.

At this time Iſaac Bey came from the Captain Pacha to the General, with intelligence that the Grand

Grand Vizir had defeated the French, and that the garriſon of Fort Leſbe, near Damietta, eſcaping to Bourlos, had evacuated that fort; the particulars of the Grand Vizir's ſucceſs were, however, not known till the arrival of Major Montreſor, who had been preſent at the affair. It appeared that the French were attacked in the morning of the 16th, by the corps under the command of Tahir Pacha and Mahommed Pacha. The French took poſt in a wood of date trees, where for three hours they maintained a ſharp fire; but on the Grand Vizir's arriving with the main body, General Belliard was obliged to move into the plain, and, on account of the number of Turkiſh horſemen, concentrate his force, forming two hollow ſquares of infantry on the wings, with a column of cavalry in the centre. Thus he attempted to advance, but the Turks opened out, and aſſembled again on his flanks. At length a body of their cavalry ſtriking into the Deſert, General Belliard was alarmed leſt that detachment might be ſent to puſh into Cairo, a manœuvre which the year before, at the battle of Heliopolis, had ſucceeded: he therefore was compelled to retreat with precipitation, yet preſerving order; but had five hundred Europeans been amongſt the purſuers, the French muſt inevitably have periſhed. General Regnier's account of the French force is ſatisfactory; he ſtates this to have been 4600 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 24 pieces of cannon. Their loſs was about 300 killed and wounded; the Turks had 150, which difference is to be accounted for from the different formation of the two armies. The affair had laſted ſeven hours; but although there was much firing, ſtill the loſs was inconſiderable. The importance of this battle is to be eſtimated, as it diſcomfited the projects of the French, rendered the ſurpriſing efforts of their march an uſeleſs exertion, elevated the ſpirit of the Turks, and inſpired confidence amongſt their friends in Cairo and the country.

The battle of Elhanka relieved General Hutchinſon from his anxiety, and ſecured a freedom of operations; but to prevent the poſſibility of a reverſe, he directed Colonel Stuart to place himſelf under the orders of the Vizir, who had approached the Engliſh. At the ſame time patroles were ſent out towards Cairo, and Major Birch, with Captain Leighton, went with them to reconnoitre the country.

Colonel Stewart had advanced to Menouf on the 18th, where the Arnauts quitted his command, being replaced by a detachment of 50 men from the 11th dragoons. Menouf is deſcribed as a wretched place; the canal however, called by this name, is a noble work, appearing a large river, and is always full, the Nile flowing into it with a fall of ten feet. On the 21ſt Colonel Stewart reached Beaucamp. The 23d will ever be a memorable day to the army. "A Sirocco wind darkened with a burning miſt the atmoſphere; the thermometer was 120 in the ſhade; the ground became heated like the floor of a furnace; every thing metallic, as arms, buttons, knives, &c. became burning hot; the poultry expoſed to the air, and ſeveral horſes and camels, died; reſpiration was difficult, and the lungs were parched with fiery particles. Happily, as night drew on, the wind cooled, changing at laſt to the north-weſt; for had the heat continued 48 hours, the effects would have been dreadful." This day, however, General Hutchinſon, accompanied by the Captain Pacha, proceeded in his barge up the canal of Menouf, to hold a conference with the Grand Vizir, in order to ſettle the plan of future operations.

When General Hutchinſon landed, on the enſuing morning, he was received with great ſtate, and introduced to the Vizir, who evinced to him every token of reſpect and regard. The Captain Pacha, notwithſtanding their former rivalry, was

ſeated

ſeated on the ſame ſofa with the Vizir, who had very graciouſly raiſed him up as he offered to kneel, and kiſs his garment.* The interview was not prolonged, as the Vizir imagined that Gen. Hutchinſon was oppreſſed with the crowd.

Animated by the progreſs of the Britiſh, and directed by ſome Engliſh officers, among whom Major Holloway, having particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, was much in his confidence, the Grand Vizir, after various events, had now concentrated his forces at Belbies. They had paſſed over a ſpace of 250 miles, of which 170 were Deſert. The following deſcription of this army, given by Sir Robert Wilſon, is far from being exaggerated. "Here was no regularity, no trace of diſcipline, each corps encamped confuſedly around its chieftain, horſes and camels crowed all the intervals, tumbrils and cannon lay mixed among them, and the whole formed a moſt diſguſting maſs; whilſt the dirt and filth of the camp were amply ſufficient to generate the plague, and every peſtilential diſeaſe. In the evening, when the gale of wind blew up the fine particles of ſoil, the atmoſphere was intolerable, and words fail to give a juſt deſcription of the wretchedneſs. The troops were compoſed of all nations, and ſuch a rabble was never beheld; there is good ground for aſſerting that near 10,000 Arabs, after the battle of El Hanka, joined in hopes of the pillage of Cairo; the number of horſes was prodigious, and the

* "The Grand Vizir is an old man, with a very expreſſive and engaging countenance, but having only one eye, the other being accidentally put out; a ſilver beard of extraordinary length and beauty, and a remarkable cleanlineſs in perſon, gave him a majeſtic and pleaſing appearance; whilſt the affability and particular elegance of his manners operated irreſiſtibly in his favour. Nor was this impreſſion ever diminiſhed by a more intimate knowledge of his character; —brave, loyal, and humane: if not endowed with the moſt ſplendid talents, he ornamented by his virtues the high dignity with which he was inveſted." Sir R. W.

wretched

wretched country was deſolated to afford them forage. The Mamelukes, however, to the number of 560, were encamped in a very ſuperor manner; their lines were kept clear, and regularity was viſible throughout: their dreſs was very rich, their manners were accompliſhed, and the general appearance correſponding with expectation."

General Hutchinſon received here the intelligence of the enemy having retired from forts Leſbet and Bourlos, and being afterwards captured in the veſſels on board of which they had embarked. In Damietta were found many germs, and in the forts a quantity of artillery and ammunition. During his ſtay with the Vizir, the General had alſo a viſit from Ibrahim Bey, who with tears declared himſelf a poor old man, depending on the Engliſh for protection. This celebrated rival of the deceaſed Morad is deſcribed to be a ſhort ſtout man, of a fair complexion, with a quick ſparkling eye. Poſſeſſed of abilities, he is known, however, to have wanted an energy commenſurate to his ſituation and views. In his retreat acroſs the Deſert, this deficiency was conſpicuous. Buonaparte acknowledges his horſes to have been ſo jaded in the purſuit, that had Ibrahim, recovering from his panic, only appeared to make a ſtand, the conſequences would have been fatal to the French.

The morning of the 26th afforded to an European a ſcene of extraordinary intereſt and amuſement. "The grand Vizir," continues Sir Robert Wilſon, "gave a tournament at the diſtance of about two miles from the camp: he was ſeated under a canopy, with the Captain Pacha, Reis Effendi, Mahommed Pacha, and Mr. Hutchinſon, Colonel Cole, Major Wilſon, and Capt. Proby; Ibrahim Bey, and the great officers of ſtate ſtanding. The cavalry, to the number of about three hundred, were drawn out, to form three ſides of a ſquare. The moſt expert horſemen then darted

out

out of the ranks ſucceſſively, throwing the dgir-edde,* whilſt from the ſeverity of the bit and the brutal uſe of their ſhovel ſtirrup ſpurs, the blood ſtreamed profuſely from the mouths and ſides of their horſes. When this exerciſe had laſted about two hours, the Grand Vizir, Captain Pacha, &c. mounted their horſes, and moved to review the main army, the attendants ſhouting the whole way, "*Alla achbar, Alla achbar,*" Praiſe be to God; but before the cavalcade arrived at the camp, the Grand Vizir ſeized a dgiredde, and, manœuvring his horſe with dexterity, threw it at the Reis Effendi. The conteſt now became general amongſt the moſt exalted perſonages; Ibrahim Bey rode with much grace; the Reis Effendi and Mahommed Pacha entered the liſts, and the Captain Pacha, with a commanding dignity and admirable ſkill, manœuvred in the circle. But Solyman Aga, the pride of the Mamelukes for the beauty of his countenance, the elegance of his manners, his excellence in all the martial exerciſes, ruſhing forward with a long ſpear in his hand, excelled beyond competition, and extorted univerſal admiration: yet, with the ability of the moſt refined ſtateſman, he ſeemed to dread his pre-eminence, and, with the cunning of the moſt artful courtier, gratified the vanity of the Vizir.

In the midſt of this ſingular and already ludicrous ſcene, rode in a fool, mounted on a wretched horſe, himſelf perfectly naked, with a bell round his neck, and ſtraws in his hand: theſe, as javelins, he directed againſt the Vizir, and againſt him alone, as the only object worthy his arms. Nor did this ſtrange ſcene produce any ſenſation among the Turks; he was allowed to continue unmoleſted

* The dgireddé is a ſtick held behind the thigh until the horſe is checked up ſuddenly from full ſpeed, when at the ſame moment it is darted againſt the adverſary; but it requires a ſtrong arm to give it force, and ſome dexterity to make it ſtrike with the point

his attacks, and even from the Vizir himſelf received a handful of ſequins.*

On the 27th General Hutchinſon quitted the Grand Vizir,† accompanied by the Captain Pacha, having obtained from his Highneſs a written declaration that unleſs his army was allowed to proceed immediately to Cairo, the troops would aſſuredly diſband. The extraordinary difficulties, however, in obtaining the ſupplies and ſtores, the certainty of the French fleet being on its way for Alexandria, the continued oppoſition in the army to the propoſed movement, the daily ravages of dyſentery and blindneſs, added to the abſolute want of money, four months pay being due, rendered the perſeverance of the Commander in Chief a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty. One impediment was at length removed by the Captain Pacha engaging to ſupply the army with bread; and likewiſe to provide a certain proportion of buffaloes, which he obtained by requiſition.‡ At this time Oſman Bey attached himſelf to the Engliſh intereſts, though his diſtruſt and hatred of the Turks appeared inſurmountable.

* In Egypt a fool is worſhipped as a ſaint, and at Cairo they have many particular privileges: but the moſt ſingular is the ſuperſtition which favours them ſo as to make their children conſidered the peculiar favourites of heaven; a woman ſo with child is highly eſteemed amongſt her own ſex. There is therefore ſome excuſe for *playing the fool* in that country. Sir R. W.

† During his ſtay, the General always rode out unattended by Janiſſaries, who were heretofore deemed neceſſary to protect Europeans from violence; a confidence which was ultimately gratifying to the Turks. The Britiſh artillery, alſo, had public prayers every Sunday in the midſt of the Ottoman camp; and during the whole time of their being attached to the army were never moleſted or interrupted in their devotions. Sir R. W.

‡ Buffalo meat is extremely coarſe. Lying in the water, like great purpoiſes, the natives conſtantly tie on the horns of the buffaloes ſuch articles as they wiſh to carry acroſs the Nile, then jump on their backs and uſe them as ferries. Sir R. W.

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The army had advanced to Miſhlie, when, on the 3d of June, the General received a viſit from Oſman Bey Tamborgi, the ſucceſſor of Morad Bey. He was attended by ſeven others, who were men of abilities, particularly Mohammed Elfi, Oſman Bardici, and Haſſan Bey; they all appeared highly pleaſed with the frankneſs of Gen. Hutchinſon. Oſman Bey ſeemed a handſome luſty man, fifty years of age; he wore no diſtinguiſhing inſignia, except a beautiful diamond hilted dagger, which belonged to his maſter, benefactor, and predeceſſor. Under his command were eleven Beys; but their united efficient force did not exceed 1200 men, having left about 800 to protect their farms in Upper Egypt. They were all richly apparelled, well mounted, well appointed and armed. Individually, they are ſuperior to any cavalry; but collectively, Britiſh dragoons muſt, from their phyſical ſuperiority of ſtrength, weight, and velocity, overpower in a charge more than an equal number of them. The Mamelukes generally are fine men, and ſeemed likely to continue ſo another generation, if judgment might be formed from the beautiful young Georgian boys in their poſſeſſion.

General Hutchinſon now beheld two great objects of his march accompliſhed; an union with the Turkiſh army, and the junction of the Mamelukes, who ſecured the country, and left the French deſtitute of reſource. Intelligence having alſo been received that Colonel Murray had landed at Coſſir, with a few hundred men, and that he entertained the momentary expectation of the remainder of the army joining, the General was relieved from the fear of Belliards's retiring into Upper Egypt, which would have been diſaſterous to the Engliſh, as purſuit was almoſt impracticable from the ſickly ſtate of the troops. It was deemed no longer neceſſary to await the junction of the troops from India.

On the 4th of June the army took up a poſition in front and rear of Lochmas; the ſame day Colonel Stewart croſſed the water from Birehamps, and halted on the banks of the Nile. Hitherto the Captain Pacha, in his veſſel, had been towed by men through the mud, and forced over banks, which no ſhip of equal burthen had ever paſſed before. But this trait was conſiſtent with the character of this extraordinary man, as it gave him opportunities to diſplay his power and munificence.

The next day the army advanced about ten miles, and Colonel Stewart moved to Shubra Shaabi, where the Grand Vizir had taken a poſition, who received the Colonel with every mark of affection and diſtinction.

The ſickneſs of the troops alarmingly increaſed; there being at this time one thouſand who had returned to Roſetta, or were in two days afterwards in ſuch a ſtate as to render expedient the eſtabliſhment of a hoſpital camp on the point of the Delta.

The Engliſh army marched again on the 7th, and encamped beyond El Gatta; where the Mamelukes formed a part of the grand camp, and for the firſt time pitched tents with regularity, agreeably to the wiſh and direction of the General. By the 15th the army advanced to Fineſh, and the Vizir encamped in rear of Baſſous. On this day General Hutchinſon ſent privately a French Mameluke to General Belliard, begging of him to conſider the fate to which he expoſed the inhabitants of Cairo, by holding out the place, and ſubjecting it to an aſſault by the Turks, and offering him an honourable capitulation. The Mameluke was not allowed to enter the town, but met by a French officer, who carried the letter to General Belliard, and returned with a poſitive refuſal to liſten to any negociation.

On the 16th the army moved oppoſite to Shubra; and the Britiſh, under Colonel Stewart, advanced beyond

beyond the Turks to the canal in front of Shubra: the Vizir's army continuing in the rear of Baſſous: The Turks, under the Captain Pacha, had this day removed to the right, forming a line with the Britiſh; and the Mamelukes occupied the villages of Conlachnar, Baſhteel, and Imbaba.* No ſooner were the tents pitched, and ſome Engliſh officers had appeared near Imbaba, who proceeded to reconnoitre, than heavy guns were heard on the left of Cairo, which proved to be a *feu de joie*, as all the batteries in the citadel and entrenched camps ſucceſſively fired. A variety of ſpeculations aroſe on this ſingular celebration; but in vain was the wildeſt gueſs at the cauſe of a *feu de joie*, which was ordered "*for the capture of Ireland.*" Ridiculous as this ſtory appears, it is ſacredly true; and this conceit has been dignified amongſt the French with the juſtifying term of a *ruſe de guerre!*†

* Imbaba is the village in front of which Morad Bey was defeated by the French. This affair has been dignified, in order to impreſs a falſe conſequence, with the name of the battle of the Pyramids, *although Imbaba is diſtant from them ſeven miles.* Sir R. W.

† *A ſtratagem of war.* The hiſtory of the late French war would furniſh a magazine of ſtratagems, nothing inferior either in vanity or impudence, to this "*Capture of Ireland*" It was on this principle, according to the relation given Sir Robert Wilſon, that the *Hero of Italy*, when ignominiouſly repulſed before Acre, by the gallant exertions of Sir Sydney Smith, diſpatched orders to Cairo, for illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. in honour to the defeated conquerors of Syria, and of the victorious Dgezzar Pacha; and that, the morning after his arrival, the delirium of his troops, who had anticipated a very different reception, ſtill operating, they were aſſembled on parade, where to ſome he diſtributed rewards, while a battalion of Grenadiers, which he upbraided with having refuſed (and with juſtice enough) to make another aſſault on Acre, were ſentenced to carry their arms ſlung behind till their character ſhould be retrieved! An admirable inſtance of the *ruſe de guerre* is, however, exemplified in the conduct of Major Wilſon on his coming up with Colonel Cavallier, which the reader will eaſily recollect.—Ed.

In the evening, intelligence arrived of Admiral Gantheaume having anchored off Cape Dirne, and put to ſea again with unaccountable precipitation and voluntary loſs of anchors. June the 14th an officer was ſent with ſome Mamelukes to patrole the Giza, which he effected, reaching the tree within a quarter of a mile of Morad Bey's houſe, that formed the defence of the north front; but the Mamelukes refuſed to go round. Captains Murray and Lutchins of the 11th dragoons, paſſing through the Deſert, reached the heights of Mokattan, advancing even as far as the old moſque, immediately above the citadel, where the French attempted to cut them off, but did not ſucceed. This patrole was very creditable to the party employed, and beneficial from the information it obtained.

June the 17th, the Captain Pacha and General went as far as Dockee to reconnoitre. In the evening a ſerjeant-major of the French huſſars deſerted, and proved a very intelligent man. The Prince of Fez alſo brought ſome papers, found on an Arab, who was killed in the purſuit, and who was going to Alexandria with a letter from Gen. Belliard.

June the 19th orders were iſſued for the march acroſs the Nile on the next morning; the bridge, compoſed of ſixty germs, and about one hundred and eighty yards wide, being completed, ſome of the guns were paſſed acroſs: but at eight o'clock in the evening counter-orders were iſſued, as it was ſubſequently determined that a total inveſtment was neceſſary, and the poſſeſſion of Giza indiſpenſable.

This change of movement rendering the delay of a day neceſſary, the Grand Vizir was inſtantly requeſted to counter-order alſo his march; but his army would not be diſappointed. At day-break they ſtruck their tents, and moved forward in the moſt tumultuous and diſorderly manner till within

within cannon-ſhot of Cairo, when they thought proper again to pitch them.*

By the great exertions of Captain Marley, their poſition at laſt became corrected, and even good. Nevertheleſs, expoſed as they were, Col. Stewart was obliged to march to their ſupport, and encamped on their right. The next morning, the 21ſt of June, the Engliſh army advanced within a mile and a half of Giza, with their left on Dockee, and the right on Zaneen. The Turks encamped in two lines, threw forward their right to Tahourmis, and the Mamelukes were poſted in their rear. Some Mamelukes who had advanced under Oſman Bey, Haſſan and Mahommed Bey Elfi, attacked the enemy's poſt of cavalry in front of Giza, purſuing within one hundred and fifty yards of the works of the place; and although the French fired ſharply with their cannon at them, killing and wounding ſeveral horſes, they retired again in perfect order. If not brilliant, from the loſs of the enemy, this affair was ſtill honourable to the Mamelukes, and their occupation of Sachatmichle, a village within 300 yards of the works of Giza, immediately afterwards, merited the higheſt commendation.

Captain Brice having reported that from a wood in front of this village the attack upon Giza and the bridge ſhould be made, an Engliſh officer, with 500 Arnauts, were at night detached to occupy it. The ſilence preſerved during the march, and regularity with which they took up the ſeveral poſts, gave a ſtrong proof of their improved diſcipline.

* Accuſtomed to the well-regulated movements of diſciplined troops, Engliſh readers can but faintly imagine the diſorders of a mere Turkiſh army. Mr. Morier, who viſited the Grand Vizir's camp previouſly to his march through the Deſert, relates that the order for marching was thus announced by a cryer to the troops,—"To-morrow, you are to march to ———; ſuch as chooſe ſo to do may depart immediately!" The Vizir has, in fact, no controul over his troops, who proceed, or ſtop, or diſband at their pleaſure.

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The higheſt credit muſt be given to Colonel Linderthal, from the firſt movement at Elhamed: ſince the arrangements he made, and the inceſſant attention he paid to their improvement, combined with the anxious ſupport of the Captain Pacha, had produced this almoſt incredible change in the wildeſt of men.

Night and day the greateſt exertions were made to drag up the heavy cannon and requiſite ammunition, the depot of which was formed at Talbia. —Whilſt the arrival of the 42d and 28th regiments from Alexandria, under General Hope,* diffuſed new ſpirits, General Moore alſo joined, whoſe preſence alone was eſteemed a valuable reinforcement.

On the 22d June, in the morning early, a French officer from Giza, with a flag of truce, was brought in to the General by Captain Taylor. He came from General Belliard, to require that an Engliſh officer might be ſent to a conference. As the matter to be diſcuſſed was of the higheſt importance, General Hope was named; who met a French Colonel of Engineers near Giza, and ſtaid with him a long time. The next morning, by agreement, General Moran and General Hope met under the trees near Giza.—Three tents were pitched for them and their attendants; a guard of honour, compoſed of grenadiers and cavalry, attending each.

Belliard had propoſed that each party ſhould have an armed eſcort; But General Hutchinſon anſwered, that between the troops of civilized nations ſuch a precaution could not be neceſſary; a reply which handſomely maintained the dignity of his allies. Never, in the preſence of ſuch an army, compoſed of the troops of ſo many nations, on ſuch remarkable ground, on a more important ſubject, had a military council been convened.

* General Hope requeſted to have a brigade, and Colonel Abercrombie ſucceeded him as adjutant-general. Sir R. W.

General

General Moran declared, that the object of his inſtructions was the evacuation of Cairo, and the return of the garriſon to France: to arrange which, Iſaac Bey, on the part of the Captain Pacha, Mahommed Pacha, for the Vizir, and Oſman Bey, for the Mamelukes, were appointed; and on the part of the French, General Donzelot, and Col. Tarayre, Captain Taylor officiated as ſecretary. —On the 24th the line of demarcation was ſettled, and on the 26th the definitive articles were agreed to. The French had demanded two millions of livres from the Turks, for the payment of their debts in Cairo, and as the balance of revenue due to them from Egypt: but this claim Gen. Hope poſitively refuſed to diſcuſs, and the Turkiſh deputies repreſented, that, on the contrary, they muſt demand a greater ſum for the ſhips ſeized in Alexandria, at the infraction of the convention of El Ariſh, and for the purſes advanced to General Kleber on the faith of that treaty. An arrangement not made public, was ſtipulated, that the French troops, embarked in men of war, were to give up their arms to the cuſtody of the captain during the paſſage. The Turks made ſo much oppoſition to Madame Menou's leaving Egypt, that the General was obliged decidedly to aſſure them he would protect her perſon.

The capitulation of Cairo crowned the daring march which General Hutchinſon had planned, and in which he had reſolutely perſevered. Its conqueſt ſecured Egypt, and, without improbable misfortunes, the ſpeedy fall of Alexandria.

The ſickly ſtate of the army, the heat of the weather, the fatigue of a ſiege, which muſt chiefly have been borne by the Britiſh, the advance of the ſeaſon, when the Nile overflows, were all anxious and ſerious conſiderations. The only real objections to the conditions were grounded on the long and dangerous repoſe to offenſive operations, which the time allowed for the evacuation muſt occaſion: but then the two ſieges of Giza and

Cairo

Cairo muſt be calculated, which in caſe of reſiſtance would have conſumed nearly the ſame time.

On the 2d, Colonel Montreſſor, who well merited the diſtinction, was ſent with diſpatches to England; and the French officers, who were to go into Alexandria and arange the embarkation, accompanied him down the Nile.

In the night of the 4th of July, one hundred of the corps of dromedaries, with an aid-de-camp of General Menou, coming from Alexandria, and paſſing from the Deſert within a few hundred yards of the Turkiſh camp, entered in at the gate of Giza which the Britiſh occupied; who, being in fact honorary priſoners, could not attempt to prevent their entrance.

It is remarkable, that this detachment arrived at the Pyramids early on the morning of the 23th, and, perceiving the Engliſh camp, remained there reconnoitring the whole day, and yet were not diſcovered; ſince daily, from the firſt conference, hundreds of ſoldiers flocked to and aſcended the top of the higheſt Pyramid, whence an horizon of twenty miles in circumference was diſtinctly viſible. How their concealment happened, is unaccountable, unleſs no ſoldiers went there on that very day, which is equally ſingular. Every one muſt, however, agree, that as its ſucceſs was aſtoniſhing, ſo was the hardihood of the enterprize worthy of the greateſt commendation, particularly as they knew that their diſcovery by the Turks muſt have enſured their deſtruction.

" The General (continues Sir R. W.) now iſſued orders, thanking the army for that conduct which had ſo much diſtinguiſhed it. Certainly no troops had ever ſhewn more reſolution, patience, and ſpirit. The duty of the officers and men had been moſt ſevere, yet they bore every hardſhip without a murmur; and although four months in arrears of pay, never were guilty of the ſmalleſt exceſs. Dyſentry and blindneſs had made great ravages amongſt them, and they had no ſhelter from

from the burning heat of the ſun: their tents oppoſed no reſiſtance to the rays, but rather concentrated their force. Frequently they were obliged to drink only water, and wanting ſhoes, had to tread on the fiery ſoil, and on the prickly furzes which covered the ſurface.

" All the departments of the army had exerted their utmoſt zeal, and that of the quarter-maſter-general in particular bore the hardeſt ſervice. Every day, when the army after its march repoſed, theſe officers were obliged to proceed in front, and reconnoitre the next encampment, frequently till night never taſting the ſmalleſt refreſhment. Colonel Anſtruther himſelf ſet the example, being always the firſt man on his horſe, and the laſt to take reſt. Captain Marley, as the only officer with Colonel Stewart's column, had great ſeverity of duty, and as zealouſly exerted himſelf; whilſt the officers of the army in general were animated by the ſame ſpirit,* and no one quitted but in a ſtate that would have rendered it certain death to have remained, and many riſked too much. This is not fulſome adulation, but truth."

As no permiſſion was given to enter into Cairo, the Pyramids, diſtant only about four miles, became the ſubject of occupation; and the very ſoldiers, in going there, ſeemed to find a recompence for many of their toils, and feel the enjoyment which travellers experience on attaining the ultimate object of their reſearch. Their minds aggrandiſed with honeſt pride, and honourable reflections.

" The Pyramids, (obſerves Sir Robert) which are conſecrated from the moſt remote antiquity as forming one of the ſeven wonders of the world,

* Lieutenant Roſs, of the 79th regiment, having loſt his arm in the action of the 21ſt, refuſed to go to England, but as ſoon as he was nearly recovered, joined his regiment again at Rhamanieh. Such anecdotes, honourable to the ſervice as well as to the individuals, demand mention. Sir R. W.

at

at a diſtance impoſe neither awe nor any idea of ſtupendous magnificence: they are, ſituated on the immediate borders of the Deſert, which elevates itſelf like a cliff above the cultivated country: their form, (if one of the objects of their conſtruction was to excite ſurpriſe at their grandeur and altitude,) was the worſt which could be conceived, but when arrived at the baſe of the great Pyramid, then its wonders require poſitive viſion to credit. The mind is loſt in the calculation, and the eye, unaccuſtomed to ſuch maſſes, cannot imagine to itſelf ſuch dimenſions. The vaſtneſs of the granite blocks, the quantity of labour which muſt have been employed, the lever which muſt have been neceſſary to raiſe ſuch ſtupendous maſſes of rock, its original beauty from the various coloured marbles, porphyry and granite, with which the ſides have been caſed, impreſs with unequalled ſentiments of admiration and aſtoniſhment. When, however, reflection directs the thought to the ſurpriſing works of genius and learning of thoſe ages in which theſe were conſtructed, and contraſts the preſent abject race of their poſterity, the mind cannot but lament the degradation of ſuch a portion of human nature, and conſider the Pyramids as a monument for melancholy inſtruction.*

"The height of the large Pyramid is aſcertained by the French to be ſix hundred feet, the length of its baſe ſeven hundred. The quantity of cubic

* Vivant Denon has many intereſting reflections on the magnificence of the Egyptian architecture, from which he argues the high ſtate of civilization to which Egypt muſt have attained though now ſunk into ignorance and barbariſm. The Scriptures celebrate Moſes as inſtructed in all the learning of the Egyptians who muſt therefore have been eſteemed a nation then diſtinguiſhed for their learning or knowledge. In the true ſpirit of his countrymen, Denon, however, ſeems ſurpriſed that any nation of antiquity ſhould have made ſo gigantic a progreſs towards perfection; a perfection which this favoured Savan perhaps fondly thought was reſerved for France only, under the auſpices of a conſular government. Ed.

feet

feet of ſolid ſtone is by them eſtimated to contain a ſufficiency for the building of a wall of four hundred and fifty miles in extent; three feet in height, and five inches in thickneſs. Near the top part of the caſe ſtill remains, on which are ſuppoſed to be hieroglyphics; its pinnacle is about thirty yards ſquare, on which the French Savans once dined, and which was now conſtantly crowded with Engliſh. The names of Bruce,* of Algernon Sydney, Volney, and ſeveral others, were carved on the ſtones; and it does them no ſmall credit to have ventured, as ſolitary travellers, to the top of this gloomy pile. The view from hence is frightfully barren; an immeaſurable waſte of Deſert is only interrupted by the narrow flat of cultivated land which ſeparates the Deſerts of Lybia and Arabia, nor can that arid ſoil, and the wretched villages in the valley, afford any ſcene pictureſque or gratifying. The eye can only reſt with any pleaſure on the waters of the Nile, the iſland of Rhoda, and ſome fine orange trees in the neighbourhood of Giza.

"The aſcent to the top is very difficult, and requires reſolution and ſtrength; each ſtone is at leaſt four feet high, and the only ſteps are made by each ſuperior one receding to form the pyramid, about three feet. The deſcent is more unpleaſant, yet the ſoldiers went up and down, without any accident, perpetually. At the baſe of the north front is a door, over which are many hieroglyphics.

* For the honour of Bruce it ſhould be told, that every circumſtance tends to corroborate his veracity. The French made many enquiries, and united in teſtifying to his reputation; and many of the Abyſſinians, who came with the caravans, remembered him in the country.—Sir R. W.—Every perſon of honour and taſte muſt be gratified with this tribute to the veracity of Bruce, whoſe meritorious and entertaining reſearches have been ſo unjuſtly ridiculed and impeached, particularly by the notorious Peter Pindar. Conſcious of his own integrity, the traveller always deſpiſed his unworthy antagoniſt; committing his claims to the teſt of time, and the judgment of an enlightened poſterity.—Ed.

By this door is the entrance into the interior of the Pyramid, into the ſanctum of the wonder of the world. The paſſage at firſt is very narrow and low, then afterwards enlarges. At the extremity of one branch is a well, the depth of which was never aſcertained. Another paſſage communicates to ſeveral chambers, in the largeſt of which is a ſtone coffin, the lid is taken away, and ſeveral attempts have been made to break the ſarcophagus, fortunately the hardneſs of the ſtone reſiſted the gothic violence. The Arabs pretend, that the corpſe of a man, with his ſword and ſome gold ornaments, were found at the firſt opening of the coffin; but theſe traditions are too vague to collect any poſitive information from. The only certain fact ſeems to be, that therein repoſed the corpſe of that prince, for whoſe memory this ſtupendous ſtructure was erected.

"There are two other very large Pyramids one of which Morad Bey attempted to open; many ſtones were dug out when the labour was found ſo hydra-headed, that avarice was obliged to abandon the deſign, and thus this uncompleted work of deſtruction remains as a monument for the preſervation of the reſt. There are the ruins of about thirteen ſmaller ones, numerous catacombs in the rocks in many of which the colours of the bas relief on the walls are preſerved perfectly freſh. From theſe circumſtances the correſponding Pyramids of Sacarah, and the plain of Mummies, no doubt can remain of theſe gigantic piles having been intended to incloſe the bodies, and perpetuate the fame of princes who hoped in ſuch mighty characters to have their renown recorded for ever, but whoſe aſhes are diſperſed like thoſe of their meaner ſubjects, and of whoſe name hiſtory retains no trace."

"Sixty yards to the right of the great Pyramid (continues Sir Robert) from the eaſtward front, facing Cairo, is the celebrated Sphynx. This enormous figure is carved out of one ſtone, and the French

French have uncovered more of the form than had been ſeen for centuries: the expreſſion of the face is feminine and Nubian, but all her features have been mutilated by barbarous fanatics; the feet are not viſible, ſhe has no breaſts, and the rock ſeems only to have been cut out ſo as to mark the back of a lion, which repreſentation is ſaid to ſignify that the Nile increaſes when the ſun paſſes from Leo into Virgo. The height is twenty-ſix feet, the circumference of the head is twelve feet, the length of the back is not exactly aſcertained, but from what can be ſeen is probably ſixty feet; the top of the head being hollowed out, favours the ſuppoſition that the prieſts, concealing themſelves there, delivered thoſe oracles which the miſerable rabble believed proceeded from the God direct. Others have conjectured, that there was a ſubterraneous communication between this and the Pyramids, which idea is proved to be erroneous, as the neck is found to be ſolid. The Sphynx certainly has been hewn out of the ſolid rock, on which the figure ſeems now to recline.—The learned Mr. Bryant has therefore proved perfectly correct in his hypotheſis reſpecting its formation."

About thirteen miles diſtant are ſeen the Pyramids of Sacarah, not ſo large as thoſe of Giza; under them are the celebrated Mummy Pits, which, tradition affirms, extend as far as the great Pyramids of Giza.

"The operation of deſcending into theſe pits (adds Sir R. W.) is extremely diſagreeable. Bedouin Arabs are the conductors, who bring the adventurers to ſome holes, down which they fling themſelves by a rope about thirty yards, whilſt the looſe ſtones tumbling from above inflict the ſevereſt injuries; on reaching the bottom, they are ſhewn an opening like an oven, to get into which they are obliged to fall flat on their faces, and creep in that manner, or rather ſhove themſelves backwards, their legs neceſſarily going firſt, for fear of ſuffocation, for twenty yards, over rubbiſh

biſh and ruins, in total darkneſs. The height of the paſſage does not admit of the ſmalleſt bend in the perſon, to aſſiſt the progreſs; when this uncomfortable avenue is paſſed, the catacombs or vaults allow of ſtanding upright.

" In the bird-pits millions of earthen pots lie, in the receſſes in which the ſacred birds of Egypt, particularly the Ibis, are encloſed, and occaſionally the bones of animals are found: theſe pots are cloſed by a ſtrong cement, which no air can penetrate; when broken, there drops out what is apparently a lump of burnt cinders, which proves to be the cloth in which the bodies were preſerved. In almoſt all, the ſtring which bound them remains perfect, and their feathers are preſerved with their very ſhades of colour. The mummy pits, where human bodies are depoſited, have been much ranſacked by the French, at leaſt that part which was open to their reſearches; ſtill ſeveral whole bodies are found even now, without penetrating far, and two or three perfect mummies have been brought to England. Indeed the Arabs, for four ſequins, would always engage to find and bring one into Cairo. The curioſity of travellers is a conſiderable profit to them, and they are inceſſantly employed in collecting numerous little idols and broken fragments of ſtatues and ſculpture, which are found in immenſe quantities.

" In a wretched hovel (proceeds Sir R. W.) lay on the floor a flat ſtone, of three feet in length, and two in breadth, on which were ſculptured fourteen or fifteen figures of women, apparently dancing, with a great many lines of hieroglyphics inſcribed above and beneath them.

" The natives could not reſtrain their ſmile of conceit on ſeeing the Engliſh regard a ſtone with ſuch ſerious attention, and as a Mameluke explained, laughed heartily at ſome good jokes amongſt themſelves about Chriſtian ignorance! Mr. Hammer, foreign Secretary to Sir Sidney Smith, a gentleman whoſe ſervices are moſt gratefully acknowledged

knowledged by that officer, and whoſe perfect Arabic knowledge enabled him to proſecute the moſt intereſting reſearches, afterwards removed thisv ery ſtone, and ſent it to Vienna.

"Between the Pyramids of Sacarah and of Giza is ſuppoſed to have been ſituated the celebrated city of Memphis, and that the plain of mummies was the burying ground. Hiſtorians have never agreed, however, as to its poſitive ſituation; but the French working in ſome ruins, found the hand of the coloſſal ſtatue of Vulcan, which originally ſtood in Memphis, and which may be deemed good circumſtantial evidence of the ſcite being about that ſpot. This hand was taken from the French at Alexandria, and will be lodged with the other antiquities, manuſcripts, and valuable trophies brought from thence, in the Britiſh muſeum."

On the 6th the Grand Vizir came to review the army; and the ſame day General Kleber's coffin was removed from Fort Ibrahim Bey, where it had been depoſited, the French army having reſolved to carry his remains to France. The Vizir arrived at the inſtant the French commenced firing their minute guns, which the Engliſh artillery were directed to anſwer. Circumſtances rendered this ſcene, in itſelf impreſſive, particularly intereſting; but the aſſaſſination of General Kleber is a myſtery which time, perhaps, may never unravel.

The Grand Vizir was delighted at the appearance of the Engliſh troops, who, notwithſtanding their rags, formed a very martial parade. The Scotch regiments, from being *ſans culottes*, particularly excited his wonder.

"Whilſt the Britiſh camp, (continues Sir Robert) diſplayed this feſtivity, the French lines preſented a gloomy ſcene of mourning; as at the obſequies of General Kleber, real ſorrow again agitated every heart. It was not the muffled beat, the trappings of ceremony, the impoſing ſtillneſs of parade, but the ſilent manlineſs of unaffected

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"Still faithful to his duty, and the ſervice he was engaged in, Kleber made no public complaint or appeal; on the contrary, he even framed an apology for the man who had ſo injured him, by which generous conduct ſubordination was preſerved, and the riſing ſpirit of mutiny ſubdued;* a noble ſacrifice, which expoſed himſelf to the odium of being thought a friend to the enemy of the army, for ſo Buonaparte was then deemed, and which indignation, if General Kleber's virtues had not been his own ſafeguard, would have produced the moſt fatal conſequences."

Several Engliſh officers preſent at the proceſſion, witneſſed the tears of affection which flowed from the eyes of the ſoldiery at now is his name now ever mentioned amongſt them without exciting feelings of regret, admiration, and gratitude: at that time, it was always accompanied by the vow of devotion to his cauſe.

During the night of the 20th the French evacuated Cairo, [illegible] notice of their intention to Gen. Belliard. The Grenadier Corps in the morning finding the [illegible] poſſeſſion of the citadel, [illegible]

grief, which diffuſed the mournful ſolemnity. Every ſoldier as the coffin paſſed, felt that therein their benefactor's, a father's bones repoſed: a leader, whoſe intrepidity had been their admiration, and example: whoſe talents had often ſecured them the victory, and who in the hour of diſtreſs never abandoned them; the man, who, when Buonaparte deſerted them, cheered their deſponding ſpirits by his paternal exhortations, and whoſe exertions were conſtantly devoted to their welfare. They dwelt on his merits, they reflected on his fate, and Kleber became deified and adored.* Fortunate was it for Buonaparte that the hand of an aſſaſſin deprived Kleber of life: his word was paſſed, his reſolution fixed to take ample vengeance; nor did perſonal reſentment only urge him. The public wrong he had alſo pledged himſelf to redreſs; neither would the aggrandiſement of his rival have humiliated him by ſervile obſequiouſneſs and dereliction from his oath.†

"As an officer, Kleber muſt rank amongſt the firſt; as a man, he was equally eſtimable, and the

* Sir Robert Wilſon thinks that, had Buonaparte witneſſed this ſcene, he might perhaps have regretted the haughty exclamation which he made with unbecoming arrogance, when Kleber, wiſhing to heal up ſome differences which had exiſted between them, began his letter with the fraternal term "*Camerade! Camerade! Camerade!*—to which Buonaparte replied—'*Qu'eſt ce qu'il y'a de commun entre Kleber et moi?*'—"Companion! Companion! Companion!" wrote Kleber. "What is there in common," cried Buonaparte, "between Kleber and me!"

† The ſkeleton of the aſſaſſin, we are informed by Sir Robert Wilſon, was alſo conveyed to France. This wretched being had been impaled alive, in which ſtate he lived for three days. Neither in the cutting off his hands, nor during the dreadful operation at which humanity and manhood revolted, did he betray the leaſt fear; his only cry was for water; and occaſionally a curſe againſt thoſe who had betrayed him into confeſſion, with the hope of pardon. Kleber was a German: and it is remarkable that moſt of the beſt officers who have ſerved in France during the revolutionary war, were foreigners.

trait

trait of regard for diſcipline he diſplayed, when Buonaparte, rifling the military cheſt, leaving only a few parats or farthings which by accident adhered, quitted the army without any previous communication, ſtripped Alexandria of artillery, and ſubjected him to all the evils to which penury, diſcontent, and weakneſs could expoſe a commander, muſt ever obtain an univerſal applauſe.

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During the night of the 10th the French evacuated Cairo, ſending notice of their intention to Col. Stewart. The Captain Pacha in the morning finding the Engliſh in poſſeſſion of the citadel, was extremely angry; he came ſoon after daybreak to the General, complained of being deceived, and treated with indignity, nor could he

* The garriſon in Alexandria had even ſeized on the ſhipping, and the army inſiſted on the evacuation of Egypt. Sir R. W.

† At dinner, even the day before alſo, when the converſation turned on Kleber's conduct, the tears ſtarted in the eyes of every one preſent at General Belliard's table, and his memory was talked of with enthuſiaſm. Sir R. W.

ſcarcely

ſcarcely be pacified by the repreſentation of the circumſtances.—Quitting with reſentment the Engliſh head-quarters, he paſſed over with his body-guard to Boulac, and from thence proceeded to the citadel, where fortunately the Britiſh flag had not been hoiſted, and which was now raiſed up under the Turkiſh, a compliment highly gratifying to the Ottomans.

The Captain Pacha's troops preſerved the ſtricteſt order, and the anxious inhabitants began to rejoice, when the entry of the Grand Vizir's army renewed their apprehenſions; for they came *en maſſe*, ſhouting and firing off their muſquets in the ſtreets, with every ſymptom of licentious diſorganization. However, to the credit of the Vizir, independent of one or two Chriſtian merchants being obliged to ranſom themſelves; and a French *lady's* houſe pillaged,* no acts of violence was perpetrated. At the houſe of Roſetti, the Imperial Conſul, were aſſembled all the women of the Franks, who had fled thither as to an aſylum, where they might find protection from reſpect to the Imperial arms. Their beauty did not correſpond with the hopes that ſuch an aſſemblage naturally inſpired, and the ladies of Europe retained the influence of their attractions.

Inſtructed by the diſappointed anticipations of the French, the Engliſh expected but little from Cairo; yet did not reduce their ideas low enough.

The town of Boulac is deſcribed, by Sir Robert Wilſon, as one heap of ruins, having been deſtroyed by the French during the ſiege in the year 1799. A few wretched hovels, and two or three

* This obviouſly points out the reſidence of Madame Menou, wife of the French Abdallah. Sir Robert Wilſon has already noticed the diſappointment of the Turks, on finding that this lady would be ſuffered to accompany her huſband into France. Her marriage with General Menou was never forgiven by her countrymen; it was a profanation which, had ſhe been left in Egypt, they would in all probability have revenged in the moſt terrible manner. Ed.

barracks,

barracks, were the only remaining buildings of this once large and populous fauxbourg.

" The city of Cairo itſelf (he proceeds,) is alſo very much ſhattered at the different entrances; the ſtreets are about two yards wide, the houſes very high, and built of brick.

" The palaces of the Beys are large; two or three of them are very fine buildings, particularly Caſſan Bey's, where the Inſtitute was held, and the houſe in Place Bequier, in which Kleber lived, and in the garden of which he was murdered.*

" Place Bequier is a large open ſquare, where moſt of the Beys reſided, but many of their houſes have been deſtroyed by the French; indeed, one whole ſide is in ruins. This place has, however, been otherwiſe improved by them, trees being planted on each ſide of the roads, which croſs the ſquare at right angles, and foſſes having been dug to retain the water, with the view of checking the dreadful quantity of duſt which flies from the ſand and ruins always in the evening.

" The French intended to have opened the ſtreets of Cairo, and formed through Place Bequier, a magnificent road from the citadel to Giza; but the diſtraction of the times did not allow theſe improvements, and thus the city bears irretrievable monuments of their ravages, with very few indeed of their benefits. The bairas or exchanges, which the merchanes occupy, are large ſquare buildings, divided into little ſhops, in which the treaſures of the caravans were depoſited. Since the arrival of the French, none had come from Arabia, and even an unwaſhed ſhawl was not to be bought.

" The citadel, in which the Pacha was always kept as a kind of ſtate priſoner, is a paltry caſtle, and the avenue of houſes leading to it horrible

* He was ſtabbed whilſt walking on a terrace, and ſeveral drops of his blood ſtill mark the railing againſt which he ſtaggered.

In

In the citadel is the celebrated well called Joſeph's, dug in the time of a Vizir bearing that name. It is excavated in the rock, is two hundred and eighty feet deep, and forty-two in circumference. Winding ſtairs lead gradually to the bottom; and, ſome way down, oxen are employed in turning the wheels to raiſe the water, which is very brackiſh.

"In the quarter of the Franks are two monaſteries, maintained in very good order. The Monks were extremely hoſpitable, but the French almoſt reduced them to abſolute want, and robbed their churches as well as their apartments of every thing which could be converted into money. By their neceſſities or avaricious pillage, the French had always in Egypt ſo vexed the people, that neither Turks, Copts, Abrabs, nor even Franks, were friendly to them. The latter had peculiarly ſuffered from fines and impriſonments; indeed ſo much, that they preferred the government of the Mamelukes, for each merchant had then his patron Bey, whom he ſerved, and charged againſt him again in goods thoſe loſſes power had extorted from him; thus a reciprocal intereſt and underſtanding were eſtabliſhed between them, by which the perſon of the merchant was protected.*

"The circumference of the city of Cairo, (continus Sir Robert,) including the ſuburb of Boulac,

* Travellers have deſcribed with much indignation the treatment which the Franks experienced, and particularly mentioned the indignity of their being obliged in Cairo to ride on jack-aſſes: but the fact is, that the Mamelukes wiſhing to keep the good horſes to themſelves, made this regulation; nor is it at all ſevere, ſince this animal, ſo much deſpiſed in Europe, is in Egypt beautiful, with very good paces. Their mules are alſo excellent, indeed both ſo good that to ride about a town every one would prefer them. Even the wives of the Beys ride on them. To paſs the Deſert, dromedaries are uſed; and to travel to Roſetta, the Nile is the moſt agreeable paſſage. It was, however, rather a ludicrous ſcene, to ſee the Britiſh infantry officers riding on jack-aſſes, and every one kept his Dapple, ſince an order was iſſued by the Commander in Chief againſt the purchaſe of horſes, except for the cavalry and the general ſervice. Sir R. W.

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is ſix miles; and yet this place was conſidered in the eaſt, and particularly through Europe, as the largeſt capital in the world.

" The people were exceſſively dirty, moſtly affected in their eyes; ſwarms of beggars, and diſtorted, or unnaturally formed wretches, crowded the ſtreets. The manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants are ſo well delineated in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, that every one has been made agreeably acquainted with them. The military poſition of Cairo is not good.

" The iſland of Rhoda is the prettieſt ſpot in Egypt;* very fine orange trees grow along its banks, affording the moſt gratifying ſhade, yet do not prove a ſufficient barrier to the whirlwinds and clouds of duſt, which, although having to paſs the Nile, are ſtill here intolerable. On this iſland is the celebrated Mekias; by which the height of the Nile is aſcertained; a redoubt with ſix pieces of cannon, ſerved as the *tete du point* to the bridge, which connects Giza. Giza is a dirty village, of which the chief ornaments are a palace of Morad Bey's, much in ruins; and an excellent coffee-houſe kept by a Frenchman who remained behind. The works of Giza are very contemptible; a wall ſurrounds the whole, except on the northern front, where Morad Bey's houſe forms the defence. This wall is very thin, and not high enough to render an eſcalade difficult, but to delay the immediate approach, a chain of redoubts was thrown forwards about ſixty yards; yet the whole reſiſtance would have proved inſignificant, if the ſtrength of the garriſon had not prevented an aſſault. Such was Cairo and its out-works.

* In Old Cairo, except the granaries of the Patriarch Joſeph, which are large pieces of ground encloſed by walls, and divided into compartments, there is nothing remarkable. The greater part of the place is in ruins. Here the Greek Patriarch reſided, a very fine venerable old man. Babylon, founded by Cambyſes, ſtood on the ſcite of this city; a quarter of the town, called Baboul, marks now its poſition. Sir R. W.

On

On the 14th of July General Hutchinſon preſented the officers of each Engliſh regiment with a puncheon of Sicilian wine; a moſt agreeable donation to them, for many had not taſted a drop of any kind ſince leaving Alexandria.

On the 15th, at day-break, the French totally evacuated Giza, and with the allied army began their march for Roſetta: the Nile was covered with germs, the French uſing for their ſick and baggage three hundred. The immenſe quantity of veſſels, the variety of colours, &c. rendered the ſcene extremely picturesque, and was undoubtedly the handſomeſt ſight witneſſed in Egypt. This march was perhaps the moſt extraordinary ever made. The variety of nations which compoſed the armies, with all the relative circumſtances, rendered it peculiarly important and intereſting.*

On the morning of June 10th, a detachment of the 86th, under Colonel Lloyd, reached the Grand Vizir's camp from Suez, and pitched their tents with Col. Stewart's diviſion at Chobra. Admiral Blanket applying for a force to attack Suez, in order to prevent any eſtabliſhment of the French there, he ſailed from Bombay in the latter end of December 1800, accompanied by this detachment. After touching at Moka, the ſquadron reached Jedda early in February, but were nearly three months attempting to beat up to Suez, where they could not arrive till the end of April, when they occupied that town, which the French had juſt evacuated: a fever had broken out while on board the ſhips, and carried off many ſoldiers and ſailors. Colonel Lloyd had ſo often expreſſed an eagerneſs to ſhare in the dangers and honours of the army,

* General Hutchinſon remained at Cairo, wiſhing to ſettle the arrangements for the government of Egypt, and reinſtate the Mamelukes, as he was by treaty bound to effect. Gen. Craddock, being extremely unwell, was obliged to ſtop at Giza, and the command of the army devolved on General Moore. Sir R. W.

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that General Hutchinſon at length conſented to his paſſing the Deſert, particularly as at the ſiege of Cairo, then under contemplation, the aſſiſtance of even ſuch a number was deſireable.

The particulars of this march are very impreſſively related by Sir Robert Wilſon, and certainly merit a particular detail. It was at ſix o'clock in the evening of the 7th of June that Col. Lloyd began his march, with an allowance of three pints only of water per man for 48 hours, and even this, from the leaky ſtate of the ſkins, could not be inſured. Arab Sheiks were the guides whom the Vizir had furniſhed, and were reſponſible for the ſafety of the party.—From Suez to Cairo the diſtance does not exceed 58 miles in a ſtrait line; but a *detour* of 10 or 12 miles was judged neceſſary by the guides, to avoid being interrupted by the French. The day had been very ſultry, the thermometer 109, which as night drew on diminiſhed to 94. By nine o'clock three of the officers were unable to proceed. At eleven o'clock, after a march of 12 miles, the troops halted for two hours, when the thermometer falling to 86, the march was reſumed, and continued till ſeven o'clock in the morning. The heat became at this time ſo intolerable, that Colonel Lloyd ordered tents to be pitched, that the men till evening might find ſhelter from the ſun: as 26 miles of the journey were calculated to be now paſſed, this reſt was not altogether to be regretted. At ten o'clock the guides came to Colonel Lloyd, and repreſented to him the neceſſity of immediately advancing; the tents were therefore ſtruck, and at eleven o'clock the march recommenced, when the thermometer was 109. Captain Cuyler, who had rejoined in a very feeble ſtate, ſoon fainted again, and fell from his horſe; a camel, and two men, were left to bring him on.

Finding the men were dropping faſt in the rear, the detachment was halted about one o'clock, when

Colonel Lloyd cut off his own baggage from the camels, which example was followed by all the officers. As many of the men as could be carried, were then mounted on the camels, and the whole proceeded. At two o'clock the thermometer roſe to 116, and a camſeen or ſouth wind began to blow. Colonel Lloyd, however, perſevered till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the ſituation of the detachment obliged him to ſtop. Many officers and ſoldiers were ſeized with giddineſs and loſs of ſight, whilſt others fell down gaſping for breath, and calling out for drink. It was now found that the ſun had cracked the ſkins, which leaked conſiderably, and that the water remaining had become a thick puddle, full of maggots; neceſſity, however, required that this drink ſhould be diſtributed. Being ſwallowed with avidity, vomiting and violent pains in the bowels immediately enſued. Colonel Lloyd therefore directed that no more ſhould be ſerved.

A certain proportion of Madeira wine, which the officers had brought with them, was now divided amongſt the ſoldiers; ſome ſpirits alſo were mixed with the remaining water, each man's ſhare being poured into his own canteen. They were then admoniſhed that every drop was in their poſſeſſion, that half the journey had not been performed, and that on their own prudence muſt depend the accompliſhment of the reſt. The reſidue of the ſpirits was ſpilt on the ground, as Colonel Lloyd dreaded the conſequences which preſerving them might produce. Theſe arrangements occupied the time till paſt ſix o'clock, when the wind died away and, as the ſun declined, the air became more temperate.—Colonel Lloyd ſuppoſes that the thermometer muſt have riſen in the courſe of the afternoon to 140.

Though the wind had conſiderably refreſhed every body, ſtill a general langour prevailed. At ſeven o'clock, when the order for marching was given,

given, ſeventeen men, unable to travel even on the backs of camels, remained on the ground, and with them camels, that they might follow in two hours.

During a march of ſix miles, Colonel Lloyd, and ſeveral of the officers and men, experienced the extraordinary ſenſation of ſeeing horſes, camels, and various kinds of animals conſtantly moving with rapid tranſition before them, which deception they could not correct. At eleven o'clock at night, the detachment again halted. The night was exceſſively dark, and every one was ſo fatigued, that irreſiſtible ſleep ſeized upon all, during which the Arabs contrived to ſteal, amongſt other things, a trunk containing money. A very heavy dew having fallen during the night, their limbs were ſo benumbed with cold that the ſoldiers formed with difficulty into order of march at four o'clock in the morning. The ſeventeen had not yet joined; but as the ſoldiers complained of great thirſtineſs, and 30 miles of Deſert ſtill ſeparated them from the ſprings, Colonel Lloyd thought it unadviſeable to loſe the advantage of a cool morning by waiting for that party. The camſeen commenced at the ſame hour as on the day preceding, but the ſoldiers were not affected in the ſame ſevere degree. By great perſeverance, and in ſpite of entreaties, Colonel Lloyd reached the ſprings of El Hanka, between four and five o'clock in the evening of the ſame day: there had been ſome ſtragglers, but by eight o'clock all the camels came up, and the men, who through giddineſs had fallen from their backs, joined during the night.

The ſoldiers did not drink to that exceſs at the ſprings, which it was feared would have been the caſe; but two officers horſes breaking looſe, ran to the wells, and drank till they died on the ſpot. No man had taſted a morſel of any thing after quitting Suez: but food would rather have increaſed the drought; and under this idea, all the rations of ſalt pork were thrown away the firſt morning. To have brought freſh meat was impracticable, as

none could be procured at Suez, nor would any have kept three hours on the march. The courſe of the firſt forty miles had been N. N. W. over a hard ſand; and the laſt thirty N. W. by W. of which the firſt ten was over riſing ground, and the laſt twenty in a very heavy ſand. No vegetation whatſoever, bird or beaſt, had been ſeen.

Eight of the ſeventeen men left behind arrived on the 9th of June, but no intelligence was ever received of the remainder. Colonel Lloyd halted till dark at the ſprings, as Cairo was only 12 miles diſtant, not preſuming, with ſo ſmall a force, to hazard diſcovery. Never were ſoldiers in a more pitiable condition. The plague had compelled them to burn all their uniforms, and on their march they had loſt their knapſacks, &c. but being uncommonly fine men, their appearance ſtill excited intereſt. Captain Cuyler, having got ſafe back to Suez, joined on the 16th of June, with Lieutenants Morſe and Goodfellow: they had paſſed the Deſert with a caravan proceeding into the interior.

Lieutenant Budgin arrived on the 16th from Gen. Baird, with the intelligence of his having reached Cunei with a diviſion of his army.

A diviſion of troops from the Cape being ordered to join him in the Red Sea, General Baird had ſailed from India to co-operate with the army deſtined for Egypt. The monſoon had unfortunately commenced before he had entered the Red Sea, which prevented him from landing at Suez as was originally intended, to diſtract the attention of the French, and thereby facilitate the debarkation of the forces from Europe. Learning, however, at Jedda, from Admiral Blanket, with whom a communication had been conſtantly preſerved, of the events of the 21ſt of March, he determined to land at Coſſir, and encounter the perils of the Deſert, with the hope of affording a conſiderable ſupport to General Hutchinſon, and contributing

to

to the expulſion of the enemy. He landed at Coſſir on the 8th of June, being preceded by Colonel Murray, the Adjutant-General, who had reached that poſt, with a ſmall advanced guard, on the 14th of May. It was, notwithſtanding the latter end of July before his army aſſembled, and even then ſeveral detachments were miſſing: their collected force, rank and file, including ſick, amounted to 5226, of which 2838 were King's troops, beſides 271 officers, of which 53 were Indian.* Ever ſolicitous for the good of the ſervice, General Baird had proceeded to Cunei on the 30th of June, where he was indefatigable in arranging the march, having aſſiſted by the firmans of the Vizir prepared the means for enabling his army to paſs the Deſert. He had paſſed the Deſert with Sir Home Popham from Coſſir, about three weeks before, and was waiting the arrival of the troops. At

* The effective force ordered from the Cape to Egypt was to conſiſt of about 1200 men; the 61ſt regiment, a troop of the 8th light dragoons diſmounted, and a company of Engliſh artillery, formed this ſtrength.

Sir Home Popham, with the Romney and Senſible, ſailed from the Cape on the 28th of February, 1801, with the two flank companies and one battalion company of the 61ſt, the diſmounted troops of the 8th, and a company of artillery.

The remaining ſeven companies of the 61ſt did not leave the Cape until the 30th of March, in conſequence of the jail fever having broke out in the ſhips which brought out the 68th regiment, compoſed chiefly of boys, and which diſtemper carried off a great number of them, as well as of the ſailors. Sir R. Curtis would not allow any freſh troops to be embarked in theſe ſhips until they had been properly fumigated and cleared out; the good effects of which precaution the 61ſt experienced, as they landed at Coſſir on the 10th of July, having been near 16 weeks on board, without one ſick man, although the ſtrength of the regiment exceeded nine hundred. At Coſſir was found the Senſible, which had arrived near three weeks. The troops were diſembarked, and encamped with part of the army from India, and with whom they had originally been deſtined to co-operate.—Sir R. W.

Coſſir the heat was found intenſe, the thermometer was 96 and upwards; the water alſo being very bad, and impregnated with a ſaltpetre taſte, it cauſed vomiting and dyſentery, with exceſſive thirſt, the effects of which, ſo far from proving fatal, were thought eventually to have been beneficial.*

The 20th of July Colonel Carruthers left Coſſir with a diviſion of ſix hundred men of the 61ſt. Camels were appointed for the baggage and proviſions; but when water at night was not to be had, camels from the laſt wells accompanied with it, and then returned again the next day to their poſt.

The three firſt days the troops paſſed in a ravine, which ſeemed to be the old bed of a river, commencing a little way from Coſſir, and terminating at Moilah. At Moilah and Legaitta were poſts of ſeapoys ſtationed, and depots of proviſions, whence the troops were ſupplied with ſheep and biſcuits. The wells excepting two or three, had been dug by the ſeapoys, and were not deep: the ſoil was clayiſh, the water brackiſh, yet had not the effect of that at Coſſir.

Although the troops marched by night, as during the day the thermometer roſe to 110 and 115 degrees, ſtill they ſuffered greatly from thirſt: for unleſs the frequent inclination to drinking was reſiſted, however painful the effort, it was ſoon aſcertained that indulgence but augmented the deſire. Water infuſed with a little vinegar, was found the beſt allayer of thirſt; a very ſmall quantity at a time, kept as long as poſſible in the mouth, occaſionally wetting the throat, afforded the greateſt relief.

* To thoſe who can peruſe the following detail with their attention directed from Egypt to India, it offers peculiar intereſt. It was chiefly furniſhed by Colonel Carruthers of the 61ſt; and even in the general reader, who ſhall contraſt it with the fate of the detachment under Colonel Loyd from Suez, this account muſt excite conſiderable curioſity.

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The men ſuffered conſiderably from an almoſt irreſiſtible oppreſſion of ſleep, accounted for from heat, ſlowneſs of the marching, and its duration, eight or ten hours being required to perform the allotted diſtance: for though the route from Coffir to Kinneh is ſtated at one hundred and twenty miles, there cannot be a doubt but that the actual extent greatly exceeds that calculation.

From Moilah to Barimba the Deſert was generally of a very hard gravelly ſoil, with a very uneven ſurface. The route of the march continued in ravines, which no longer preſerved the appearance of any river having ever flowed in them. The cannon paſſed with facility; a principal part of which was drawn by bullocks, brought from India.

Barimba, or Bahconra, is the firſt habitable ſpot met with after leaving Coffir; not even the ſmalleſt hut had been previouſly ſeen. This little town is ſituated on the borders of the Deſert, and though placed at ten miles diſtance from Kinneh, is nearer twenty. Here the Arabs ſold milk, eggs, and poultry, in great plenty, and very cheap.

On the 29th of July Colonel Carruthers arrived at Kinneh, with the loſs of one drum boy, which muſt be attributed to the orders given to the officer commanding the rear guard, not to allow of any ſtopping behind, to enſure which neceſſary regulation, camels were left with his party to bring on the ſick. The ſoldiers, notwithſtanding they knew their imprudence muſt be dreadfully fatal to them, often attempted to conceal themſelves on the march, that they might lie down and ſleep. Altogether, many men were loſt in this miſerable way, for miſerable indeed muſt have been the manner of their deaths, and horrible the ſufferings they experienced previous to their diſſolution!*

There

* The route of the army from Coffir to Kinneh was thus preſcribed.

Coffir

There is good reaſon to believe water may be obtained in any part of the Deſert, and that it is in ſuch quantities as to enſure a conſtant ſupply to the wells. The troops from India brought muſkatts or leather bags to contain the water in, which periſhed and frequently occaſioned diſtreſs. Water kegs or barrels only were found to reſiſt the heat. With the Turkiſh army theſe muſkatts, or rather a pig's ſkin ſewed together, were uſed, and proved of vaſt ſervice. Being conſtantly dipped in the Nile the wet preſerved them. When the Engliſh were on the march to Cairo, they frequently ſuffered extreme thirſt; while the Turks poſſeſſed plenty of water, every company having its own water-carrier, who affixed one of theſe ſkins on each ſide of a horſe, the men helping themſelves as they paſſed.

Convinced, by Gautheaume's near approach to Alexandria, that the enemy would ſtrain every effort to reinforce their army, General Hutchinſon inſtructed Colonel Baird to proceed to Cairo; not conſidering it prudent, however deſirable, during this poſition of affairs, to diſpoſe elſewhere of a force which had been ſent expreſsly to his aſſiſtance. Having now ſecured the ſupplies for the Indian army, and the execution of the ſtipulations for the interior regulation of Egypt, the General arrived on the 29th at Roſetti. During his ſtay in Cairo,

Coſſir to the new wells	11 miles	water.
Half way to Moilah	17	no water.
Arabs poſt called Moilah	17	proviſions and water.
Advanced wells	9	water.
Half way to Legaitta	19	no water.
Arabs poſt called Legaitta	19	proviſions and water.
Barimba	18	water.
Kinneh	10	the Nile.
	120	

A Dromedary can paſs this diſtance in 24 hours, though 36 are generally required. Sir R. W.

he had reſided in the houſe of Roſetti,* the Imperial Envoy, where he was entertained with hoſpitality and magnificence, and where he received the letter containing his Majeſty's high approbation of his conduct, with the intelligence of his being decorated with the Order of the Bath. General Hutchinſon was conveyed to Roſetta up the Nile, in a barge provided for him by the Vizir; it was rowed for three days by the ſame hands, againſt a conſtant gale of wind. His Highneſs anxiouſly endeavoured to confer every honour on the General. The inſtructions from the Porte, recommending every defference to be obſerved towards the Engliſh Commander, were read aloud at a public ceremony, where he was inveſted by the Reis Effendi with a ſuperb diamond-hilted dagger, conferred by the Grand Seignior for the victory of El Hanka.

General Moore's troops had proceeded quietly towards Roſetta, with the late garriſon of Cairo. The march of the latter, however, was irregular and ſtraggling; whilſt that of the Britiſh excited the admiration of the oldeſt French officers, who declared it was throughout a moſt beautiful diſpo-

* Roſetti is deſcribed as a perſon of very ſuperior qualifications; generous, humane, and accompliſhed. From him Savary, Volney, and Sonini acquired all that was valuable of their information on Egypt, with the hiſtory of which he was perfectly acquainted. A reſident for many years, he became the friend and counſellor of Ali-Bey; and had his advice been adopted, the fortune and fate of that great man might have proved more worthy of his character. Turks, Copts, and Chriſtians, all united in eſteem for Roſetti: he was received with the moſt diſtinguiſhed attention that ever a Frank had experienced; and the Arabs, as he paſſed through the ſtreets, ſhouted "Praiſe to the Vizir, who honours thus the Father of the Poor!" Yet, with all theſe virtues, and a ſtrict neutrality as to politics, he could not eſcape impriſonment during the government of the French! It was to the protection of Roſetti that the Frank ladies fled, as the reader may recollect, on the ſurrender of Cairo to the Anglo-Turkiſh army, confident of ſecurity in the reſidence of a man ſo much eſteemed and beloved. Sir R. W.

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ſition and movement. El Hamed, where the armies encamped on the 28th, within four miles of Roſetta, preſented a motley ſcene of intereſt and curioſity; the ſtreets were crowded with French, Turks, Engliſh, and Mamelukes. Horſes, ſwords, and hundreds of black girls were expoſed to ſale by the French officers. But the traffic of females was ſo dull, that the French were obliged to offer a premium with them; the poor creatures ſat piteouſly weeping the loſs of their maſters, and the too certain puniſhment they muſt receive from the Turks for their intimacy with Chriſtians. Order was ſtrictly maintained; but the Arabs could not conceal their exultation whenever they ſaw any French marched as priſoners by the Engliſh guard, for irregular behaviour.

At D'eroute the French paſſed, to be in readineſs for embarkation, when, as the principal Engliſh officers poſted themſelves at a narrow paſs to ſee them file by, the real ſtate of their army was aſcertained. Scarcely could they credit their own ſight, when they beheld an army of above 10,000 men, with 50 pieces of artillery and its compliment of ammunition, independent of the force on board the germs. It was now that the true importance of the capitulation was acknowledged. Nor could thoſe in command refrain from confeſſing, that ignorance of the enemy's ſtrength had ſaved them many anxious nights; for the calculation of ſecurity was to be formed on the power which could command it, not in the faith of treaties and honourable confidence.

The embarkation continued for ten days, with the intermiſſion of one on account of the diſeaſed ſtate of the camels.* Their numbers amounted to 13,754.

* Neither intereſt, humanity, nor the natural inſtinct with which they are endowed to reſiſt in ſome degree the cruel oppreſſion of man, protected theſe willing, patient, and uſeful creatures, whoſe goodneſs and utility corrected the prejudice their

13,754, exclusive of women and children; of these, 600 were Greeks and Copts, 160 Mamelukes, and 82 employes: 500 French had deserted on the march to join the Mamelukes; and 100, employed at the bridge of Giza, insisted on remaining in Egypt. As the men of war refused to take the vast quantity of ammunition which the French wished to carry, the whole was thrown into the sea. The baggage was enormous, some of the articles were not private property;* and although General Hutchinson did not choose to dispute about things of this kind, the conduct of the French was not less reprehensible. Much complaint was inconsiderately made by their officers during their voyage, of the rations regularly issued to them; and some of the French troops conducted themselves so riotously, that Lord Keith was compelled to declare he would fire into the first ship on board of which he heard a tumult,—a menace which produced the intended effect.

General Hutchinson's health declining, he went on board Lord Keith's ship, where he proposed to remain till the army from Cairo joined General Coote before Alexandria.

Coote's army was in remarkable order, and of considerable strength. In the beginning of July reinforcements from England had arrived, consisting of the 28th Dragoons, a detachment of Guards, two battalions of the 20th Infantry, the 24th, 25th, 26th, the ancient Irish fencibles, drafts for

their uglineſs would otherwiſe have excited; 8 cwt. a camel can carry, but 6 cwt. is the proper burthen. The immenſe weights and the bad conſtruction of the ſaddles, conſtantly kept on, ſoon bruiſed the hunch on the back, which feſtered, and, never being attended to, became a jelly of putrefaction, and a burrow for thouſands of worms. There was ſcarcely a camel in Egypt whoſe back was not in this ſtate, and out of 1500, which marched from Cairo with the French army, ſcarce 300 ſurvived the journey. Sir R. W.

* For inſtance the printing-preſs and fonts of type, the bridles of the horſes, the Mameluke bits, &c.

ſeveral

ſeveral regiments, and the foreign regiments of Watteville and Chaſſeur Britannique, amounting to about 1800 men.* The exertions of General Coote had been unremitting: every morning he rode round the lines an hour before day-break, and was inceſſantly employed in arrangements for the health and comfort of his troops, in precautions for their ſecurity, and in completing the works; his mind has frequently ſuffered the greateſt anxiety, when, from the ſickly ſtate of the army, he had only 3200 men fit for duty in his camp.

Excepting the burning of the Iphigenie frigate, by accident, and the refuſal of Lord Keith to allow

* The corps of Watteville was compoſed of Swiſs, who enliſted from the diſbanded regiments They had been in Britiſh pay for two years, and had ſerved ſeveral campaigns, when attached to the Imperial armies, with a gallantry which will be recorded to the honour of themſelves and their nation. The latter corps was compoſed of the *debris* of that Condean army, which, under a prince who ſo nobly maintained the fame and honour of his houſe, can never be mentioned without recollections of its valour, devotion, and misfortunes This army had alternately been in the pay of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and England; but at the concluſion of the peace between France and Auſtria, Great Britain was conſtrained to diſband the foreign troops in her pay on the continent. Individuals, however, were re-enliſted, who embarked at Trieſte on the 10th of June, 1801, and arrived in Aboukir Bay the 1ſt of Auguſt following.

Such corps, excellently commanded, would have been a very valuable acquiſition to England in the event of their ſervices having been required in the field; and this benefit may be anticipated, that reſpect for the character and integrity of Britiſh engagements will enſure from Switzerland a reinforcement on future emergencies, which certainly is the moſt deſirable connexion from every conſideration the Britiſh ſervice could form. The regiment of Rolla, chiefly compoſed of Swiſs, formed part of the foreign brigade, which ſerved in Egypt with ſuch high diſtinction. Baron D'Hull r, one of the few of the Swiſs Guards who eſcaped the maſſacre of the 10th of September, commanded it.—Sir R. W.

the

the members of the Inſtitute, with their ſuites, to leave Alexandria, nothing important had occurred before that place previous to the 20th of June. It was conſidered that the reduction of ſubſiſtence for 50 people was an object of ſerious prejudice to the ſervice, circumſtanced as the garriſon then were. From this motive General Menou had refuſed to admit the company of comedians, ſent expreſsly by his government for the amuſement of the garriſon; and which had been captured on their paſſage, by ſome Engliſh cruizers. Lord Keith wiſhed to forward them to their deſtination, but Menou "perverſely rejected the reinforcement, ſo *conſiderately* and *patriotically* furniſhed by the Conſuls of France."*

With a view of covering their eaſtern poſition, the French, on the 20th of June, had made a cut on the canal of Alexandria, that the waters of the inundation might flow into the plain. Fearing the conſequent inlet of water would contract the front for operation againſt Alexandria, Colonel Duncan was directed to conſtruct a dam, parallel with the canal of Alexandria; the French did not attack, although they heard the workmen. This labour continued a month, when General Coote had the ſatisfaction to find, that, notwithſtanding the French opened another cut, the inundation was checked, as againſt the dam the water found its level with the lake.

The entrenched camp preſented a more pleaſing appearance than any part of Egypt; the huts of the officers, particularly amongſt the Guards, would not have diſgraced a country more civilized. Thoſe

* So much for that paternal ſolicitude which ſobbed over even the remembrance of the army of the Eaſt, and which was to conſider every day miſemployed wherein ſomething was not done for the real benefit and happineſs of the ſaid army. Surely it muſt have been imagined, that the garriſon would not be able to return the entertainment which they were to receive from theſe mouths. Ed.

who for the firſt time contemplated the inundation, were aſtoniſhed,—an immeaſureable extent of ſalt water, where a few weeks before not a drop could be diſcerned, was an impoſing ſight.

On the 7th of July the French paymaſter-general, with the conſent of Generals Belliard and Hutchinſon, went with a flag of truce to the outpoſts of Alexandria, where he was poſitively refuſed. However twenty-four hours of reflection induced General Menou to intimate his readineſs to receive him, but the meſſage arrived too late; he was embarked, and then ſailing. Several days before, Madame Menou had been ſent in by a cartel, and alſo the General's ſon, a very fine boy about three years old.

General Menou had been informed of the ſurrender of Cairo early in the preſent month. He received this intelligence apparently with the greateſt vexation, and animadverted ſeverely on the capitulation, and declared a reſolution of burying himſelf in the ruins of Alexandria. This pledge, when made in the French language, was not however to be underſtood literally; even the ſoldiers on the out-poſts excuſed it to thoſe who commented on the words, as a mere *facon de parler*—a form of ſpeech.*

General Doyle's brigade marched into camp on the 9th of Auguſt, General Hope's on the 11th, and on the 13th General Moore arrived with the reſerve. This day 26 Turkiſh and Engliſh gunboats, with much difficulty having worked through lake Maadie and paſſed into the inundation, ſailed

* It is really gratifying to find, that the bombaſtic egotiſm of the Revolution has diſguſted even the French themſelves; that they are no longer to be inſtigated by words to which they attach no ideas, or if any, the exact reverſe of thoſe which they ſhould naturally convey. There is an end to their magic cries, and their electrifying ſympathies. This hyperbolical eloquence, once ſo dignified and admired, has deſcended to "a mere *facon de parler*," a thing of courſe without utility or intereſt.

to

to attack the French boats anchored in lake Maroites; but theſe avoided an action, and drawing cloſe to the ſhore, the allied boats anchored round them. Colonel Anſtruther and Captain Brice proceeded in a ſmall boat, and landed under the heights near Marabou, where they reconnoitred. General Hutchinſon arrived on the 15th, and determined to beſiege Alexandria on the eaſtern and weſtern fronts, having an army of 16,000 effective men immediately at his diſpoſal. All the boats had been occupied in embarking the French; and as the corps both to the eaſtward and weſtward muſt depend on the fleet for daily ſupplies, there was no poſſibility of commencing the ſiege ſooner.

On the evening of the 16th, the boats having aſſembled in the inundation on the left of the poſition, the diviſion under Major-General Coote, compoſed of the Guards, commanded by Major-General Lord Cavan; the 25th, two battalions of the 27th and 44th, under Major General Ludlow; the 26th, two battalions of the 54th, under Major-General Finch, with one hundred of the 26th dragoons, in all about four thouſand, embarked and ſailed.

The ſame evening, as a diverſion in favour of General Coote, and to quicken the progreſs againſt the eaſtern front, General Craddock was directed to order the 50th, 92d, and 30th, to be in readineſs at day-break the next morning, and Gen. Moore, with a corps of light troops, to act on the right.

The inſtructions of the left were to ſtorm the Green Hill, on the right of the French line; and of the right, to occupy the Nole-Hill, for the object of reconnoitring. At dawn, General Doyle (who, though very ill at Roſetta, on a mere rumour of this intended movement, mounted his horſe, and arrived to take the command of his brigade,) moved forwards; the 30th regiment directing itſelf againſt the advanced work on the left of the Green Hill, the 50th to that on the right,

and the 92d had orders to remain in reſerve at the baſe of the hill. Very little oppoſition was made, and the troops took poſſeſſion of the works.

General Moore had advanced on the right, and occupied with the Lowenſtein Chaſſeurs the Nole Hill, whence he and Captain Brice reconnoitred. —As, however, the French found their piquets attacked, they beat to arms, and began a heavy fire from their works, which continued three hours. The troops being covered by the inequalities of the ground, little execution was done. General Moore having completed his object, withdrew ſome way, when the French immediately re-occupied the hill.

At ſeven o'clock a body of 600 French unexpectedly appeared on the right of their poſition, advancing rapidly againſt the poſt particularly poſſeſſed by the 30th: that regiment had been ordered to ſhelter themſelves in the ditches of the works, and behind the ridges of the hills. They were laying thus ſcattered when the French began to aſcend, ſupported by a heavy fire from all the batteries.—The aſſembly was beat; ſeven companies, in number one hundred and ſeventy rank and file, were collected, who inſtantly charged with the bayonet the French, who had now nearly gained the ſummit, and completely routed them; ten priſoners were made in the purſuit, and above one hundred men, killed or wounded. The 30th loſt twenty-eight men, but would have ſuffered more had not Colonel Lockart ſucceeded in drawing off his people; as a rear body of the French, finding their column broken commenced a ſharp ſcattered fire.

This gallant effort was witneſſed by the whole army with delight, and redounds much to the honour of Colonel Lockart and the corps: it ſhould be remembered as another example of what the bayonet can effect in the hands of a Britiſh ſoldier.

General

General Menou seeing this attempt baffled, abandoned the design of recovering the hill, and maintained for the rest of the day, a partial cannonade.

General Coote had wished to disembark between Marabou and Alexandria, but perceiving a corps of the enemy on that part of the isthmus, he left opposite to them General Finch's brigade, whilst he stood on with the remainder about three miles farther, where he landed without opposition. A position was immediately taken up to cover the siege of Marabou; excellent water was found, nor was there any necessity to turn up more than a spit of earth.

In the evening the French abandoned their flotilla, attempting to make fire vessels of their boats; however, none which blew up did any considerable damage.

In the night of the 17th the first parallel was begun on the eastern front of the enemy's position, about twelve hundred yards distant from the English lines. The transport of provisions and stores from the depot was still chiefly done by men; General Hutchinson having found himself obliged to order away two regiments of dragoons, the field artillery, as well as all the camels, horses, and jack-asses to Rosetta, on account of the difficulty of procuring forage, since all the boats were required to convey subsistence for the armies.* On the Green Hill, batteries were raised against the French right, the laying open of which was a considerable object; and a battalion was ordered

* These jack-asses were removed, to the great joy of every one but their proprietors. The serenade of at least a thousand such voices, incessantly, during the night, was not desirable when little sleep could otherwise have been obtained. Vexatious as the melody was, still there was something ludicrous in such a concert, in which occasionally all the other numerous animals, both birds and beasts joined. Sir R. W.

to encamp at the back of the hill, with its right upon the newly conſtructed dam.

The night of the 18th General Coote having eſtabliſhed two batteries, with mortars, and three 24 pounders in them, againſt Fort Marabou, directed the bombardment to commence. The celerity with which the guns had been brought up was remarkable, as they had to be carried over almoſt inacceſſible rocks, in which vaſt quarries were hewn out.

The breadth of the iſthmus, from the lake to Marabou, is about half a mile: the iſlet of Marabou, at the weſtern extremity of the harbour, commanding one of the channels, is ſeparated from the continent by a reef of rocks of a hundred and fifty yards in extent, which, except in the centre, is fordable. A very ſtrong regular fort had been conſtructed by the enemy on this iſlet, round a tower, formerly a moſque; but ſhot could ſweep over the whole. Some frigates and Turkiſh corvettes occaſionally cannonaded the works. The flank company of the 54th was poſted on a projecting rock, from whence they kept up ſuch a heavy fire of muſquetry, that the French were obliged to fly their guns, and hide in the ſheltering crevices which the ſides of the iſland afforded. Of three French gun-boats, anchored under the caſtle of Marabou, two were ſunk, and one eſcaped; on board of one the ſurgeon was killed, his aſſiſtant loſt both his legs, and the medicine cheſt, with a good many dollars, floating on ſhore, became a prize to the 45th.

On the 19th the Captain Pacha ſailed to the weſtward; his boat was nearly ſtruck by the French batteries, which attacked every veſſel as ſhe paſſed, and all were obliged to come conſiderably within their range. The night of the 20th the French took up the buoys, or channel marks, laid down by the Engliſh men of war's boats the day before, when they ſucceeded in aſcertaining the channel.

About

About twelve o'clock in the day of the 20th the tower of Marabou fell. Towards evening Captain Cochrane, with two Engliſh men of war brigs and five Turkiſh corvettes, boldly ſtood into the harbour of Alexandria, and anchored on the left of the army.

While four companies of the 54th were ordered to be in readineſs for an aſſault, General Coote, wiſhing to ſpare the effuſion of blood, ſent Colonel Duncan with the ſummons to the French commandant, who heſitated to capitulate; but on Colonel Duncan's repreſenting the fate which awaited his garriſon, if he refuſed to ſurrender, he at laſt conſented. When taken poſſeſſion of, the fort was found in ruins; the cannon in the place amounted to ten pieces, all of which were indented with the muſketry of the 54th; the number of priſoners was one hundred and ſixty-eight.

On the morning of the 22d General Coote advanced from Marabou againſt the poſition occupied by a corps of twelve hundred men, under the orders of General Eppler. His line ran in a high ridge of ſand hills, immediately in rear of the canal, which originally joined the ſea and Lake Maſeotis. His right, defended by four pieces of cannon, two batteries, with 18 pounders in them, protected the left.—In the commanding heights were placed ſeveral field pieces, and the front of the poſition was not more than two hundred yards.

General Coote divided his army into three lines, marching in three columns of half brigades; the right column moved between the lake and ridge of hills, the centre through the hills, and General Ludlow's brigade marched on the left on the flat near the harbour. The firſt battalion of the 27th, and a detachment of Lowenſtein's Chaſſeurs under Major Pepongay, with two hundred of the Guards commanded by Colonel Joliffe, formed the advanced guard. Immediately followed the ſix field pieces, commanded by Major Cookſon; and the

dragoons

dragoons marched in the rear of the left. Captain Stevenſon commanded the gun-boats in the lake, Captain Cochrane thoſe in the harbour.

General Coote intended to move at day-break, that the enemy might be ſurpriſed, and their batteries carried with little loſs; but the artillery horſes were too fatigued to be ready, and it was ſix o'clock before the movement began. The advanced guard almoſt immediately fell in with the picquets, when a ſcattered fire of muſketry enſued. A Turkiſh corvette bore down upon the battery on the right, which had began firing as ſoon as the ſhips got under weigh; but the corvette never returned a ſhot until quite cloſe, when ſhe diſcharged her broadſide againſt the battery, which never fired again.

The French now opened from all their guns a heavy fire: the Britiſh pieces unlimbered and played upon them, whilſt the army continued to advance. Finding that a ſerious attack was intended, and afraid of the bayonet, the enemy retired from their poſition, abandoning the heavy guns; they however formed again on another ridge, and maintained a galling fire of muſquetry and grape.

Notwithſtanding an eighteen pounder was directed entirely againſt his flotilla, Captain Stevenſon had continued to advance, preſerving line with the head of the columns, yet always leading himſelf. When the French abandoned that battery in which the eighteen pounder was fixed, he jumped on ſhore, with the hopes of turning the gun againſt them on their retreat, but found it ſpiked.

The Guards on the right had continued their march, indifferent to the grape which played upon them,* forcing the French to evacuate the battery

* A company of Guards had a ſingular eſcape: alſo General Coote with ſome officers, paſſing at the inſtant, a diſcharge of grape ſtruck of the caps of ſeveral men, yet did not hurt any perſon. Sir R. W.

oppoſed

oppoſed to them, who, as they quitted, blew up the ammunition.

General Coote had now gained his firſt object, yet he directed the army to continue in march. Always with the advanced guard, he expoſed himſelf too much, if he had thought that to be as forward as poſſible was his duty, that he might reconnoitre in perſon, ground with which every one was unacquainted. All the other general officers made themſelves equally conſpicuous, animating the troops to the higheſt pitch of emulation.

Reluctantly, however, as the French retired, they had not time to ſave the tents, or baggage of their camp; a proof that they did not anticipate ſuch a retreat.

A detachment of cavalry being obſerved ſtationary, Colonel Duncan directed half of the 26th dragoons to charge them, when they retreated upon a battalion of infantry, which was not perceived till the 26th were within thirty yards, and which then fired a volley ſo ineffectually, as not to kill or wound a ſingle man or horſe.

The army puſhed on to within fourteen hundred yards of Alexandria before a halt was made, when, as Fort Des Bains was not to be aſſaulted, ſince the poſt could not be maintained without heavy artillery, General Coote took up his poſition, although within range of ſhot, that a ſupport might always be ready. The corvettes and little armed launches did not immediately anchor; they ſtood on till a battery opened from the neck of land called L'Iſle de Figuieres; the cannon of Fort Cretin alſo played upon them. As no object was to be gained by this cannonade, Captain Cochrane directed them to anchor on the left of the army.

The French loſt about two hundred killed, wounded, and priſoners, with ſeven pieces of cannon; the loſs of the Britiſh was three killed and forty wounded. The action had been maintained by the 27th, Lowenſtein Yagers, and the detachment

ment of Guards, with the artillery: the reſt of the army never having fired a ſhot, though expoſed to the enemy's fire, which had been very heavy, particularly in grape, but the inequalities of the ground prevented more fatal effects.*

Gen. Hutchinſon being informed of the boldneſs of the poſition now occupied by the army, directed Col. Spencer to embark with fifteen hundred men, and join Gen. Coote. Fearing, however, as the boats could not be got ready till night, that the enemy before their arrival on the next morning might make a ſortie with the concentrated force of the garriſon, he planned a feint to divert their attention to ſelf-defence.

Half an hour before day-light, Gen. Craddock and General Moore directed parties of their troops to ſcatter themſelves along the front, and, crawling up as cloſe as poſſible to the French poſition, on an appointed ſignal to commence a fire of muſquetry. The intention of ſurpriſe perfectly ſucceeded. The French alarmed, beat to arms; and, until day light ſhewed them they were firing in the air, kept up a furious diſcharge from all their guns and ſmall arms. Their mortification was not little at the diſcovery.

* Every one was aſtoniſhed at the unexpected appearance of Alexandria; inſtead of being, as heretofore, removed by ſuperior heights from view of the city, nothing intervened to hide the old crumbling walls. Such an approach ſeemed nearly abſolute poſſeſſion. The ſcene which before had been always to frightfully bleak, became ammatingly gay. The ſhipping in the harbour, the full view of every thing paſſing in the town, and the buſtle on the quay, afforded conſiderable intereſt. The ground of the Britiſh encampment was alſo particularly remarkable; the catacombs of Alexandria, the temple of Diana, and the baths of Cleopatra, were all within the lines. But an evil of no ſmall magnitude was felt. Water which could be drank was not to be procured, and the men were obliged to go back four miles for it. Sir R. W.

During

During this immenſe cannonade, only one man was killed, and one wounded; and, independent of the firſt object, the whole power of the enemy's defence was aſcertained, from which expoſition the engineers derived conſiderable advantage.

General Menou, with the view of preventing any attempt to cut out or burn the ſhipping in the harbour, directed eleven ſhips to be ſunk acroſs, and ſtrong working parties were employed on the hill above the lake, in front of Pompey's pillar, at whom the Turkiſh gun-boats inceſſantly fired during the ſiege, expending at leaſt three thouſand rounds. On the 22d Captain Chollet of the Hompeſch huſſars, with a corps of Mamelukes who had paſſed round by the deſert, arrived at Marabou. Captain Chollet had been ſent from Algam with two Beys to Damanhour; inſtructed to patrole through the Deſert to Arabs Tower, and to cut off any ſupplies which the Arab's might be throwing into Alexandria.*

Returning

* Although theſe very Arabs, who furniſhed the French with the very means of l nger reſiſtance, would gladly have put them all to the ſword, ſtill the temptation of money produced from them the offices of friendſhip.

General Menou knew their character, and wiſely paid them well; but avaricious and mercenary as theſe people were, principle was ſtill to be found amongſt them. How noble was the conduct of the Arabs at Dirna, who, when Admiral Gantheaume appeared off, and ſent officers on ſhore, offering them ready money for their camels, and any price they might demand, replied,—"We will enter into no agreement with you, however advantageous the terms might be to us, becauſe your countrymen have been the enemies of the Prophet and of man in Egypt; therefore, if your troops attempt to land, we will oppoſe as long as we can reſiſt, then ſet fire to our houſes retire into the Deſert with our families and cattle, leaving you only aſhes as your advantages."

When General Coote went to the weſtward, Captain Chollet was directed to proceed with two Beys round the inundation, and join them; he had then lived ſix weeks in the Deſert, employed in a moſt diſagreeable ſervice.

He

Returning to the camp on the evening of the 23d, after examining the ſtate of the fortifications, Gen. Hutchinſon had ſome ſhot fired into his boat by the French, but happily without effect. In the evening of the 24th, an aid-du-camp brought a letter from Gen. Menou, addreſſed to Gen. Hutchinſon, in which he thanked him "for the humanity ſhewn to his wounded officers and ſoldiers; recommended the garriſon of Marabou to a brave and loyal army, and concluded with a requeſt for the admiſſion of his brother-in-law into Alexandria, as well as ſome trunks belonging to his wife."

Seven hundred Turks paſſed in germs to the weſtward on the 23d, the French cannonading the veſſels; yet, although ſailing within gun-ſhot, and ſo numerous, not one was ſtruck.

On the morning of this day, two batteries had opened againſt the redoubt Des Bains: In the evening Gen. Coote, anxious to advance his batteries, directed Lieut. Col. Smith, with the firſt battalion, on the 20th, and a detachment of dragoons, to attack the out-poſts ſtationed there. A battalion being poſted on the ſand-hills as a reſerve, about nine o'clock at night Colonel Smith was ordered to advance with unloaded muſquets. Proceeding along the baſe of the ſand hills till he came in line with the ridge he was to occupy, he then wheeled to the left into them, getting in rear of the French poſt of infantry, who, ſurpriſed, fired a few ſhot, and attempted to retreat, but be-

He bears ample teſtimony to the ſacredneſs of the Arab's pledge of fidelity, and the anxious ſolicitude they always manifeſted for the ſecurity of thoſe who placed in them unlimited confidence: they poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree, that honourable feeling of pride, which is impatient of ſuſpicion, and that virtue which would prefer the ſacrifice of themſelves, rather than betray, by a treacherous or cowardly action, thoſe who repoſed on their faith. By night and by day he was the firſt object of their care. When he ſlept, a conſtant vigilance protected him; and awake, their principle concern was to ſupply his wants. Sir R. W.

ing

ing cut off from Fort Des Bains, they were either killed or taken. The number of priſoners amounted to 70, excluſive of ſeveral officers, and about 30 ſoldiers who were bayonetted.

The cavalry had charged almoſt cloſe to the walls of the town, ſurpriſed a picquet, killed and wounded ſeveral men, and took ſome priſoners. This affair was very creditable to the corps engaged, as no man fired a ſhot, depending ſolely on the bayonet. All firing on the part of the enemy ceaſed, the army was preparing to return into their tents, when the French, exaſperated at the enterprize, determined, if poſſible to recover the ground.

About 1000 men were ordered to effect this, under a heavy fire of artillery, and muſquetry; but the battalion of the 20th firmly maintained the poſt.

The Engliſh batteries, which had been ſilent during the day, now fired, and the gun-boats in the lake, kept up a ſevere cannonade. This afforded a very beautiful ſight, as in general all night actions do. The cannon-ſhot rolled into the camp, the muſquetry did not reach ſo far. After an hour's combat, the French withdrew behind Fort Des Bains, and no further attempt was made.

On the morning of the 26th the batteries eaſtward on the Green Hill, containing ten 24 pounders and ſix 12 pounders, with two howitzers, opened againſt the right of the French poſition, at the ſame time the Turkiſh gun-boats attacked them in the flank. The French fire was ſoon ſilenced; and about mid-day Captain Brice, finding the enemy had withdrawn their guns, ordered the batteries to ceaſe to play.*

* An intereſting accident happened early. An old man, working on the parapet of a redoubt, was ſtruck by a cannon-ball, which took off both his legs. He fell into the arms of his own ſon, a corporal in the ſame regiment. The Captain Pacha, hearing of this circumſtance, with that generous

In the evening the firſt aid-de camp of General Menou came with a letter to demand an armiſtice for three days, that he might draw up articles of capitulation; to which the general agreed.

On the 29th General Menou's aid-de-camp returned in the evening; but, inſtead of articles of capitulation, he propoſed a continuation of the armiſtice for thirty-ſix hours. Gen. Hutchinſon wrote back, that he ſhould direct hoſtilities to recommence at twelve at night; and orders to this effect were ſent to Gen. Coote. At nine o'clock, however, the aid-de-camp came, with an aſſurance that propoſals ſhould be ſent by two o'clock the next day. An aid-de-camp and a chef de brigade the next day at one o'clock arrived at head-quarters, bearing articles of capitulation, many of which were refuſed, yet the intention to ſurrender was unequivocally confirmed.

At eleven at night the aid-de-camp returned, with the articles as corrected by General Hutchinſon. The next day Gen. Hope went into Alexandria to ſign the capitulation. Gen. Menou received him with every mark of attention, and invited him to dinner.—The repaſt was only horſe fleſh.

On the morning of September the 2d, Lord Keith came on ſhore, and a capitulation was concluded which embraced every deſirable object, without unneceſſarily degrading the conquered.

With General Menou's defence his country had every reaſon to be ſatisfied; a longer reſiſtance would not have been ſufficiently conſiderate for the troops under his command, unleſs they had voluntarily devoted themſelves to render glorious, by

nerous conſideration which had ever diſtinguiſhed him, ſent a Britiſh officer to ſee if the man was ſtill living, with directions to give him a handful of ſequins, and to aſſure him of his ever afterwards being taken care of by his highneſs: the unfortunate man had however expired ſoon after the amputation. Sir R. W.

their

their ſacrifice, the memory of the army of the eaſt.

In the evening of September the 1ſt, General Baird and Colonel Auchmuty arrived at General Hutchinſon's tent. His army had encamped on the iſland of Rhoda until the 28th of Auguſt, when it re-embarked in germs, and reached Roſetta on the 31ſt. The 89th had deſcended the Nile with them: this corps had ſuffered ſeverely from the dyſentery and opthalmia.* Several officers had alſo died ſuddenly, after entering a room locked up by the French in Morad Bey's houſe.

The Indian army diſembarked and encamped near Aboumandour. Whilſt at Rhoda, this army had attracted much ſurpriſe and admiration: the Turks were aſtoniſhed at the ſpectacle of men of colour ſo well diſciplined and trained Indeed, the general magnificence of the eſtabliſhment of the Indian army was ſo different from what they

* Literally an Egyptian blindneſs. The effects of this diſeaſe are deſcribed as much more terrible than thoſe of the plague; the anguiſh of the affected part being acute nearly to delirium, while the ſufferer retains a conſciouſneſs that his agonies may terminate in the loſs of organs precious as exiſtence itſelf.—Nearly a fifth inhabitant of Egypt has loſt one eye, and many both; all the children have ſore eyes. The French had more than two-thirds of their army affected with this malady, and the Engliſh, during their ſhort ſtay, had 150 totally blind, and 200 who had loſt one eye irrecoverably. When the actual opthalmia has taken place, the pains are excruciating, as though the balls of the eye were on fire, and the points of needles perpetually pierced into them. The abſceſs formed under the eye-lids diſcharges a quantity of moiſture, which frequently vitiates into matter; every membrane ſwells, and the whole eye becomes frightfully diſtorted. Often in a few hours the inflammation attains an alarming height, of which no preciſe criſis can be anticipated; ſometimes the diſorder laſts nine or ten days; ſometimes it continues for months: nor is there any ſecurity from a new attack immediately. This malady never can be extirpated from Egypt, though its effects admit of correction. Opium was found the beſt application. Sir R. W.

had been accuſtomed to in General Hutchinſon's that the contraſt could not fail of being ſtriking. General Baird alſo proved to them that his troops were not enfeebled, or himſelf rendered inactive by theſe ſuperior comforts.—Every morning at day-light he manœuvred his army for ſeveral hours, and in the evening again formed his parade. Never were finer men ſeen, and no ſoldier could poſſibly be in higher order.*

The 89th, on the 1ſt of September, marched for Edko, paſſing through an inundation nearly the whole way, often two and three feet in depth, never leſs than eighteen inches. On the ſecond of September this regiment arrived at the block-houſe, and reached the camp by boats.

"September the 3d, (continues Sir Robert Wilſon) the quarter-maſter general went into the French lines, to be ſhewn the mines, and the different forts to be occupied; and at eleven o'clock the grenadiers of the army in three columns, with drums beating, colours flying, and a proportion of field pieces, marched to take poſſeſſion of their poſition. At the baſe of the hill the bands ſtruck up the grenadier's march.—There was ſomething

* Gen. Baird paſſed his army from Kinneh, by diviſions, in germs. Ten days were neceſſary to perform this voyage, the diſtance being near 500 miles. The inhabitants furniſhed, when required by the Catchief or Arab officer, the different ſupplies very readily, for which, *to their aſtoniſhment*, they were immediately paid. The different views in Upper Egypt, along the Nile, were very picturesque, and the towns on the banks appeared pretty at a diſtance; but, like thoſe in Lower Egypt, every thing was found in ruins, and offenſive with dirt and naſtineſs. Independent of the ravages of the plague, the French had deſtroyed above 40,000 inhabitants, and ill-treated almoſt in every place the women; and yet Gen. Deſaix's conqueſt has been extolled as glorious to the French arms and to humanity! The heat in the boats had been very great, the thermometer generally above 100.—Abundance of water fowl were ſeen, and quantities of pelicans, ſtorks, &c. but none were ſhot, for they kept always at a conſiderable diſtance from the veſſels. Sir R. W.

at

at that moment animating and gratifying to the feelings of every man which no language can expreſs. It was a ſenſation more than repairing all the ſufferings endured!

"Moſt of the guns were withdrawn from the batteries, three of which were mined. The French had unhandſomely cut the halyards, on which their colours had been run up, to prevent the Engliſh hoiſting theirs in the ſame place. They did the ſame at Pompey's Pillar; at the baſe of which extraordinary column the two diviſions of the army had the pleaſure of uniting: Gen. Coote having in the morning taken poſſeſſion of the Fort de Bains and Fort de Vivier."*

Alexandria was defended by 312 pieces of cannon, and 77 were found in the ſhips of war: in the powder magazines were left 14,102 filled gun cartridges, and 195,218 pounds of powder in barrels. The return of the garriſon yielded a total of 10,974 perſons, excluding women and children. Differences had ariſen, in the courſe of capitulation, as to the antiques collected by the army of the Eaſt, which their commander affected to conſider as the private property of his officers, though one oſtenſible and avowed object of the invaſion of Egypt was, from the ſpoils of that country to enrich the Muſeum at Paris. During this altercation Menou impudently obſerved, "that he was

* Now every one ſtill more regretted that the movement on the 13th of March had not been completed, for ſeveral of the works had not then been conſtructed.

Fortunately for humanity, her dictates were attended to early. The Engliſh General did not wiſh to ſacrifice his brave troops, particularly at the concluſion of the conteſt. Often has he ſaid,—"The life of every man in this army is ſo valuable to his country, that I feel conſiderable regret in expoſing any to the common chances of war. An hundred ſuch ſoldiers ſaved, will be a greater ſatisfaction to me than all the brilliancy of a ſucceſsful aſſault." How different from the prodigal Conqueror at Lodi! But the warrior, the moraliſt, and the philoſopher, cannot differ in their opinion of the reſpective reaſoning. Sir R. W.

certainly obliged to yield to the mandates of a General, ſupported by ſo many thouſand men, and with ſuch an artillery!" To this taunt General Hutchinſon replied, "that theſe reproaches were not handſome, ſince he had never caſt any on him [Gen. Menou] for allowing an inferior army to gain the country; nor ſhould he even now make ſuch recrimination." The works of the Savans were reſtored to them,* as they declared that their reſearches would be publiſhed for general information, and as it was conſidered that no one could complete ſo well as thoſe who originally deſigned.

The exterior walls of Old Alexandria are deſcribed by Sir Robert Wilſon as flanked with many old mouldering towers, which form intereſting ruins, pleaſing even in the midſt of deſolation. The circumference of this wall is eſtimated at near four miles. In the center of the ſides, in a regular line, fixed horizontally, about ten yards from each other, are large pillars of granite, which are imagined to have belonged to the magnificent Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, a city unrivalled in the annals of the world. Within this wall are the ruins of the temple of the Sun, and many gigantic pillars impreſſed the higheſt idea of its former grandeur.

The gate of Roſetta is thought an elegant ſpecimen of Saracen architecture. On the ſpace between the walls and the ſea, are innumerable blocks and pillars of granite, porphyry, and marble; which appear to have been uſed by the Turks as monumental ſtones, ſince this ground formed their burial place.

* They therefore could not have deſtroyed thoſe papers without the permiſſion of the Engliſh, ſo that Regnier's magnanimous account of the intrepidity of the Savans, in threatening to burn their packets, (which has found its way uncontradicted, into numerous ſtatements of the tranſaction) turns out to be a mere gaſconade, a downright *façon de parler*. Ed.

Cleopatra's

Cleopatra's Needle ſtands thirty yards in rear of the French entrenchment, by which another of equal magnitude is lying horizontally. The form of theſe obeliſks is graceful, and conſidering that each is one piece of granite, their magnitude is amazing: their height is ſixty-three, and baſe ſeven feet ſquare; their ſides are covered with hyeroglyphics, much of which is effaced with the wind. From the quantities of marble, &c. near the ſpot, probably here was the reſidence of the ſovereigns of Egypt. "This obeliſk, (ſays Sir Robert Wilſon) would worthily record an illuſtrious campaign, and animate with emulous pride the riſing generation. Nor could the poſſeſſion be regarded by other nations with thoſe ſentiments of regret and averſion, which the pillaged treaſures in the Muſeum at Paris, notwithſtanding their excellence, inſpire. This trophy could not be deemed like thoſe, an emblem of national ſhame, perpetuating the memory of nefarious crimes and horrible devaſtation. Humanity would rather exult on ſeeing a monument erected, which might convey inſtruction and example to future Britiſh armies, whilſt the Arts and Sciences would have no cauſe to mourn their removal."

Pompey's Pillar is on the ſouth-weſt of Alexandria. At a diſtance its appearance is noble; approached the pillar is beautiful beyond deſcription. The dimenſions are ſo ſtupendous, that, when the elegance of the capital, the beauty of the ſhaft, and the proportioned ſolidity of baſe are combined, the eye reſts on this pillar with delight, as the complete effort of the arts. It is of the Corinthian order, and 80 feet 6 inches in height; the ſhaft formed of a ſingle block of granite, and generally retaining the fineſt poliſh, is 64 feet in height, and 8 feet 4 inches in diameter. From ſeveral grooves and pieces of iron found on the top,*

* Theſe were diſcovered by a party of Engliſh ſailors, who, by flying a kite and faſtening a rope round the capital, aſcended to the top, in order to drink a bowl of punch. Sir R. W.

ſcarcely

ſcarcely a doubt can remain of a ſtatue having formerly ſtood there; and Septimius Severus is ſuppoſed to have had that honour.—Sir Robert records it as a ſtriking fact, that though this pillar was ſo near this city, for fear of the natives, the French could never viſit it but with armed parties of twenty at leaſt

The city of Alexandria is ſmall, and the population does not exceed 6900 ſouls. Though the only remarkable ſtructure it contains is the ſuperb Moſque of St. Athanaſius, and there are no buildings ſo good as in Cairo, yet the general effect of the city is more lively than that of any other in Egypt, the houſes being all white. The quay, where many antiquities were then depoſited for embarkation, is commodious.

The inner harbour of Alexandria, though in a ruinous ſtate, was full of ſhipping; but the veſſels of war, excepting the Egyptienne, which is eſteemed one of the fineſt frigates in any ſervice, were not even in good order. On the Iſles Des Figuieres, which forms the flank of this harbour, is the Lazarette, the approaches to which were all defended by heavy batteries. At the extremity of a dyke or cauſeway, half a mile in length, and three yards in breadth, with walls on each ſide, ſtands the Pharos, originally a light-houſe, which is built on a rock, and which, from its conſtruction, has been celebrated as one of the wonders of the world. The preſent caſtle is of conſiderable ſtrength, perfectly commands the harbour, and might reſiſt any attack by ſea.* Scarcely any thing

* The treatment of the officers taken from the Engliſh, who were confined by Menou in this caſtle, was, (notwithſtanding we have ſeen that commander unequivocally acknowledging General Hutchinſon's exemplary conduct towards the French priſoners) extremely ungenerous. "Cloſe confinement was perhaps juſtifiable," ſays Sir R. W.; "rigour was never neceſſary, and therefore the officers had ſome reaſon to complain."—Colonel Cavalier alſo, is mentioned by the officers of De Rolle's regiment as advancing them money, *when the French Commander in Chief had refuſed* a debt

thing was to be bought in the town of Alexandria, except coffee. This emporium of the merchandiſe of the Eaſt retain no traces of its original ſplendour.

September the 5th, Sir Sydney Smith and Colonel Abercrombie embarked on board the Carmine with the diſpatches for England. Sir Sydney's pretenſions to this diſtinction will be freely acknowledged; and Colonel Abercrombie, whoſe own ſervices had been ſo meritorious was juſtly ſelected as the herald of intelligence completing his father's fame.

On the 6th Mr. Hutchinſon was ſent to Conſtantinople with the diſpatches, agreeably to the deſire of the Captain Pacha. Although not in the army, this gentleman had volunteered during the ſervice with his brother, rendering himſelf conſpicuous for his talents, his courage, and his manners.

Anxious ſtill to advance the intereſts of their country, Lord Keith and General Hutchinſon haſtened the embarkation of a diviſion of the army under General Craddock. Lord Keith commanded the fleet, which ſailed on the 12th of September, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, a frigate, and a man of war brig. He, however, fell in with Lord William Bentick from England, bearing diſpatches, in conſequence of which the Admiral changed his ſignal of rendezvous to Malta.—— General Coote was now to proceed on another ſervice, with 6,000 men rendezvouſing at Gibraltar; General Moore was ordered immediately to England; Lord Cavan was left in command of Egypt; and General Hutchinſon had permiſſion to return home, General Fox being appointed to command the troops in the Mediterranean. Though this diſtribution of the army was materially different from the former, it was evident that Government had

a debt that was repaid by General Hutchinſon, on the Colonel's ſurrender in the Deſert, with the warmeſt acknowledgments. Be it remembered, the French Government *ſtill* patronizes the moſt abandoned monſter that ever diſregarded the laws of honourable war, and tyrannized over the unfortunate—VICTOR HUGUES. Sir R. W.

had anticipated the fall of Alexandria, while theſe offenſive preparations ſeemed to mark out further conqueſts.

The firſt diviſion of the French, in high ſpirits, had embarked at Aboukir on the 14th of September; and they continued to embark as faſt as ſhips could be provided, without waiting for convoy. General Menou applying for leave to fit out ſome ſmall veſſels which had belonged to the French, and to have them manned by French ſailors; this requeſt was granted, ſtipulating that the veſſels ſhould be ſent to Minorca, after performing their quarantine at Toulon or Marſeilles. Theſe veſſels, however, were detained by the French government, and have never been returned to Minorca; ſo that this part of the contract was never performed.

On the 18th of September, the Engliſh troops ordered on the ſeveral expeditions having ſailed, General Menou embarked in the Dido frigate, when Lord Cavan delivered to the Captain Pacha the keys of Alexandria.

The Turks (continues Sir Robert Wilſon) from a recollection of the rebellious ſyſtem of the Mamelukes, had long wiſhed to ſecure an undivided government by the annihilation of theſe uſurpers. When, therefore, the Porte ſaw itſelf relieved from the oppreſſion of foreign invaſion, a plan was arranged to convey the Beys to Conſtantinople. The Beys were proceeding with the Captain Pacha, in his own boat, to dine according to invitation with Admiral Bickerton, in the harbour of Alexandria. Whilſt paſſing on the lake Mariotis, a Turkiſh Lieutenant, bearing diſpatches from Conſtantinople, hailed the Captain Pacha; who, having peruſed them, went on ſhore, excuſing himſelf to the Beys with the pretence of an immediate anſwer being neceſſary.

The boats now ſtood off, bearing up for a Turkiſh gun-boat anchored in the lake, on board of which the Pacha had ordered the Beys to be carried. This circumſtance, combined with the Pacha's extraordinary

traordinary conduct, exciting their ſuſpicion, they attempted to ſeize the veſſel. The Turkiſh rowers, particularly attached to the Captain Pacha, reſiſted; the gun-boat, which they had now approached, and on board of which they were to be forced, fired muſketry upon the Mamelukes, when the ſurviving Beys were obliged to ſubmit. Had the maſſacre of the Beys been predetermined, the Pacha and the Grand Vizir would aſſuredly have at once executed all within their power, inſtead of expoſing themſelves to a conteſt of this deſcription. In the tumult Oſman Bey Tamborgi, Chief of the Mamelukes, Oſman Bey Aſcar, and Mahommed Bey Maſice, had been killed; alſo the black Caia Bey, who, covered with wounds, continued the conteſt with deſperate fury till he expired. Oſman Bey Bardici, ſeverely wounded, afterwards recovered.

As Britiſh faith had been pledged, in the definitive arrangements with the Porte, to guaranty the ſecurity of the Beys, this outrage excited General Hutchinſon's ſtrong indignation. The living priſoners were forced from the Turks, and have ſince joined the Beys given up by the Vizir to General Stewart. The bodies of the deceaſed were buried at Alexandria with all military honours.*

On the 15th of November a veſſel, with a white flag ſtood into Alexandria, which proved to be the Lodi brig, announcing the ſigning of the Preliminaries.—"Whether peace," ſays Sir Robert Wilſon, "is unnatural to ſoldiers, or the terms diſpleaſed, no joy was excited at the intelligence. On the contrary, had the army heard the ſhouts of Engliſhmen yoked in the carriage of the French aid-de-camp in the ſtreets of London, the echo would have reverberated into tones of horror: nor would they, without ſhame, have reflected that this

* Additional ſtipulations, it is believed, have been made by the Britiſh Government with the Porte, ſince the treaty of Amiens, for the ſafety of the Beys, and the regulation of their connection with the Ottoman power. ED.

rabble

rabble were their countrymen; nor would their indignation have been unnatural againſt the hirelings who ſold that national character, to maintain which the beſt blood of England had flowed."

The Lodi brig had ſailed from Toulon, and, ignorant of Lord Keith's poſition at Malta, had hailed a Greek veſſel off that iſland, throwing at the ſame time a bottle into the ſea, which ſhe deſired the Captain to carry to the Engliſh General at Malta, as containing the Preliminaries of Peace.

This bottle was anxiouſly eſcorted to the Admiral's houſe, and inſpired as many hopes, doubts, and fears, as that of the London conjurer,* but when the bottle was broke, the paper read, and the articles ſtipulating the ſurrender of Malta, announced, no words can deſcribe the ſenſation. Some conſolation was found in the poſſibility of that paper being falſe. The arrival of the Badine however, three days afterwards from Toulon, deſtroyed even that pleaſure; and the Captain of the veſſel increaſed the deſpondency, by mentioning the acquirement of Piedmont and Elba by France: of Piedmont, ſo great a military acquiſition, independent of the deſtruction of a monarchical eſtabliſhment;—of Elba, which, animated by the Engliſh, had ſo gallantly reſiſted French principles and French invaſion."†

* It may not be univerſally recollected, that a large body of Londoners once aſſembled, paying each half a crown, to ſee a man put himſelf into a quart bottle; among many other illuſtrious viſitors, was the great Duke of Cumberland, ſon of George II.—This ſcheme to raiſe a temporary ſupply of money was planned in London by an Iriſhman of the name of Dudley Bradſtreet, who raiſed above 300 guineas in one night by the credulity of his audience.

† The remains of Sir Ralph Abercrombie were carried in the Flora frigate to Malta, and buried in the north-eaſt baſtion of the fortification of La Valette, on the 29th of April, 1801. A black marble ſtone, laid horizontally, by order of Henry Pigot, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces there ſtationed, adorned with a Latin epitaph by the Librarian of the Order of Malta, marks the place of interment. Sir R. W.

Here

Here then this narrative muſt cloſe; yet had further opportunities offered, the troops compoſing the army of Egypt would have maintained their character. Enough of great actions has however been performed, by the army and navy during the late conteſt, to authorize the aſpiring hope that whenever the day arrives for their exertions again to be called into action, the remembrance of the paſt will animate to future glory; and with freſh virtues in the field, directed by equal wiſdom in the councils, we may confidently expect to ſee again a ſucceſsful war terminate in an honourable peace.

"As to the contents," obſerves Sir R. Wilſon, "I ſolemnly declare to the Britiſh nation, that I have endeavoured to relate a faithful narrative of a campaign, which combined with the naval victories, and their own magnanimity, have elevated the glory of our country to the proudeſt altitude. Nor ſhould England eſteem herſelf alone on the military ſervices of the Egyptian army; throughout the war her troops have fought with equal gallantry; but ſhe may alſo boaſt, that the moral conduct of that army has exalted her fame on a foundation more durable than victory, erecting her monuments of honour, upon the gratitude and admiration of mankind."

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

Lord Hutchinſon's laſt official Letter from Egypt.

" THIS ardous and important ſervice, (ſays his Lordſhip), has at length been brought to a concluſion. The exertions of individuals have been ſplendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a diſpatch will not allow me to ſpecify the whole, or to mention the name of every perſon who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the public ſervice. I have received the greateſt ſupport and aſſiſtance from the general officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every deſcription has been exemplary in the higheſt degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conſpicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quarter-Maſter-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Anſtruther, I owe much for his unwearied induſtry and zeal in the public ſervice, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier General Lawſon, who commanded the artillery, and Captain Brice, the chief engineer, have both great merit in their diſferent departments. The local ſituation of Egypt preſents obſtacles of a moſt ſerious kind to military

tary operations on an extended ſcale. The ſkill and perſeverance of theſe two officers have overcome difficulties which at firſt ſight have appeared almoſt inſurmountable.

" Lieutenant-Colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deſerves my utmoſt acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he has introduced amongſt them an order and regularity which does him the higheſt honour.

" During the courſe of the long ſervice on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the moſt able aſſiſtance and counſel. The labour and fatigues of the navy have been continued and exceſſive—it has not been of one day or of one week, but for four months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the new inundation, and on the Nile, for one hundred and ſixty miles, they have been employed without intermiſſion, and have ſubmitted to many privations with a cheerfulneſs and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public ſervice.

" Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the ſeamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on ſhore till after the capture of Roſetta, and returned on board the Tigre a ſhort time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron on the coaſt. He was preſent in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21ſt of March, when he diſplayed that ardour of mind for the ſervice of his country, and that noble intrepidity for which he has been ever ſo conſpicuous.

" Captain Stevenſon, of the Europa, ſucceeded him, and I have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats diſplayed great gallantry, under his guidance in the new inundation; and much approbation is alſo due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

" Captain Preſland, of the Regulus, has had the direction for many months paſt of all Greek

ſhips in our employment, and of thoſe belonging to the commiſſariat. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmeſt approbation. I muſt therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your lordſhip's protection.

" Allow me to expreſs an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmeſt wiſhes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to ſucceed a man who created ſuch a ſpirit, and eſtabliſhed ſuch a diſcipline amongſt them, that little has been left to me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct.

" This diſpatch will be delivered to your lordſhip by Col. Abercrombie, an officer of conſiderable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I truſt, emulate the virtue and talents of his never-to-be-ſufficiently lamented father."

Extract of a letter from General Hutchinſon to Lord Hobart, dated Malta, Jan. 9, 1802.

" In my laſt diſpatch which relates to the capture of Alexandria, I worded a ſentence in ſo confuſed and unexplicit a manner as to render it doubtful whether Brigadier General Doyle was actually preſent or not with his brigade on that day. He not only was at their head, but conducted himſelf as he always does, in the moſt gallant and handſome manner. I am happy to have this opportunity of doing juſtice to the merits of a moſt active, diligent and zealous general officer."

DISTINCTIONS

DISTINCTIONS

Conferred on the OFFICERS *and* CORPS *employed in the Egyptian Expedition,*

By HIS MAJESTY *the* KING *of* GREAT BRITAIN,

The HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT,

And HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY *the* GRAND SEIGNOR.

A Cenotaph to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; a peerage to his widow, and a penſion of two thouſand pounds per annum. The thanks of both houſes of parliament to the army and navy for their conduct in the three firſt actions, and again repeated on the final ſucceſs of the expedition—A circular letter from His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief—Major General Hutchinſon firſt inveſted with the Order of the Bath, with the rank of Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and ſubſequently created a Britiſh peer—Major General Coote inveſted with the Order of the Bath—Each regiment allowed to carry in their colours the emblem of a ſphinx, and to have the word EGYPT inſcribed.

Sir Sidney Smith was allowed the following honourable augmentations to the armorial enſigns borne by his family; viz. on the cheveron a wreath of lawrel accompanied by two croſſes calvary; and on a chief of augmentation the interior of an ancient fortification in perſpective, in the angle a breach; and on the ſides of the ſaid breach the ſtandard of the Ottoman empire, and the union flag of Great Britain, as then diſplayed; and for creſt the Imperial Ottoman chelengk, or plume of triumph, upon a turban, with the motto "Cœur de

lion"—ſupporters a tiger guardant, navally crowned; in the mouth a palm branch; and a lamb murally crowned, in the mouth an olive branch.

To perpetuate the ſervices rendered to the Ottoman empire, the GRAND SEIGNOR eſtabliſhed an order of knighthood, which he named the Order of the CRESCENT.

In the firſt claſs were Lord Hutchinſon, Lord Keith, Admiral Bickerton, Major General Coore, Major General Baird, and Lord Elgin. In the ſecond the general officers and naval officers of equal rank.

The field officers had large gold medals given them; to the captains ſmaller gold medals were diſtributed; and to the ſubalterns ſtill leſs.—And finally, as a further proof of the ſenſe he entertained of the ſervices rendered him in that campaign, and the loyalty and good faith of the Engliſh nation, the Grand Seignor has ordered a palace to be built in Conſtantinople for the future reſidence of Britiſh ambaſſadors.

St. James's, Feb. 16, 1803.

Ceremonial of the knighthood and inveſtiture of Major-General John Francis Craddock, knight of the moſt honourable military order of the Bath.

The knights and the officers of the order attended in the Privy Chamber in their mantles, collars, &c. and proceeded from thence, after the levee, into the ſovereign's preſence, making the uſual reverences, in the following order:

The Regiſter and Secretary in his Mantle, Chain and badges.

Deputy Bath King of Arms, in his Mantle, chain and badge, and bearing the ſcepter of Bath; carrying the ribbon and badge of the Order, on a crimſon velvet cuſhion.

The Genealogiſt in his Mantle, Chain and Badge.

Knights

Knights Companions.

Right Hon. Sir Wm. Fawcett, Sir Hector Munro, Sir Robert Gelling, Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Firſt and principal Companion.

Then, by his Majeſty's command, Major-Gen. John Francis Craddock was introduced into the preſence, between Sir Hector Munro and Sir Wm. Fawcett, the junior knights Companions preſent, preceded by the Regiſter and Secretary (in the abſence of the gentleman uſher of the order) with reverences as before.

The ſword of State was thereupon delivered to the Sovereign by Sir Wm. Hamilton, the ſecond Knight in ſeniority preſent, and Major-General John Francis Craddock kneeling, was knighted therewith. Then his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the junior knight, preſented the ribbon and badge to the Sovereign, and his Majeſty put them over the new knight's right ſhoulder, who being thus inveſted, had the honour to kiſs his Sovereign's hand; and the proceſſion returned to the Privy Chamber in the order aforeſaid.

This ceremony was performed in his Majeſty's cloſet, ſeveral of the great officers of the Court and foreign miniſters, being preſent.

Whitehall, April 19, 1803.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Cavan, Major-General of his Majeſty's forces, his royal licenſe and permiſſion, that he may receive and wear the badge of the order of the Creſcent, tranſmitted to his Lordſhip by the Grand Seignor.

And alſo to command, that his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration, together with the relative documents, may be regiſtered in his college of arms.

Return

Return of SHIPPING *taken in the Harbour of Alexandria, and divided between the Turks and Engliſh.*

CAPTAIN PACHA.	Guns.	LORD KEITH.	Guns.
Le Cauſe - -	64	L'Egyptienne	50
La Juſtice - -	46	La Renerere -	52
No. 1, Venetian	26	No. 2, Venetian	26

200 ſail of merchantmen.

Three Turkiſh corvettes were given up to the Turks, but previouſly valued. Theſe veſſels had been taken in the harbour of Alexandria, where they had entered on the faith of the treaty of El Ariſh. The diſtribution of captured property had been ſo arranged, that the Turks were to divide equally, and then the Engliſh army and navy were to ſubdivide the half left.

There is, beſides, a valuable liſt of Antiquities and Oriental Manuſcripts, brought by the Engliſh from Egypt.

Returns

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British Army, during the Campaign in Egypt.

TIME WHEN.	Officers.			Quarter Masters.			Serjeants.			Drummers.			Rank and File.			Horses.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
8th of March, 1801	4	26	1				4	34			5	1	94	540	32			
13th Ditto Ditto	8	70			1		7	61		1	7		163	965	1	19	5	
18th Ditto Ditto		2	3	1		1		1	1				7	6	12	23	12	7
21st Ditto Ditto	10	60	3				9	48			3		224	1082	38	2	3	
9th of May, Ditto		4						1		1	1		4	18		10	5	
17th of August, Ditto		2						3	1				9	39				
22d Ditto Ditto		1						1					3	40		2		
23d Ditto Ditto													1	1				
25th Ditto Ditto		3									1			32		1		
Total	22	168	7	1	1	1	20	149	2	2	17	1	505	2723	73	57	25	7

Aboukir, - - -	8th of March, 1801.
Advance of the army, - -	13th of March, 1801.
On a ſkirmiſh to the left of our poſition,	18th of March, 1801.
Attack of the French on our poſition before Alexandria, - -	21ſt of March, 1801.
Rhamanieh, - -	9th of May, 1801.
Driving in the enemies advanced poſts on the Eaſtern ſide of Alexandria, - -	17th of Aug. 1801.
Major Gen. Coote's corps advancing to blockade the Weſtern ſide of Alexandria, - -	22d of Aug. 1801.
Advance of Major-General Coote's corps, -	23d and 25th of Auguſt, 1801.

Return

Return of ARTILLERY *taken in Egypt.*

	Pieces of Cannon.
At the landing	8
In the action of the 13th	4
Aboukir caſtle	11
In the battle of the 21ſt	2
Fort St. Julien	15
Rhamanieh	18
Convoy of the Nile	12
Convoy in the Deſert	1
Cairo, Giza, &c.	367
Marabou	10
In the action to the Weſtward 22d of Auguſt	7
Alexandria, &c.	389
Damietta and works near it	54
At Salahieh, Belbeis, Coſſir, Kineh, Suez, Siout, &c. &c.	100
Fort Bourlos	5
Total	1003

Excluſive of near 500 unſerviceable pieces, guns in boats, ſhipping, &c. and field artillery taken in the veſſels attempting to eſcape from Bourlos.

Return of the DISPOSAL *of the* FRENCH ARMY *in Egypt by the Britiſh and Turkiſh Forces.*

	Military Eſtab.	Civil Eſtab.
Killed in the different actions and dead of wounds	3000	
Priſoners taken in battle, in the different convoys, the garriſons of the forts, including the troops endeavouring to eſcape from Bourlos	3500	
The garriſon of Cairo, to which is to be added 500 deſerters, and excluded 760 auxiliaries embarked	13672	82
The garriſon of Alexandria, including the marines doing duty, and about 200 auxiliaries	10508	686
Soldiers dead by the plague and other maladies ſince the landing of the Engliſh	1500	
Total	32180	768

Including 760 auxiliaries embarked, but excluſive of the Coptic battalions, which diſbanded at Cairo, and 600 deſerters altogether, alſo women and children.

FINIS.